

Ev. 289.9358 E91(Eng1) 1923

Evangelical Association

Christian Family Almanac

Ev.
289.9358
E91
(Eng1)
1923

Christian Family Almanac

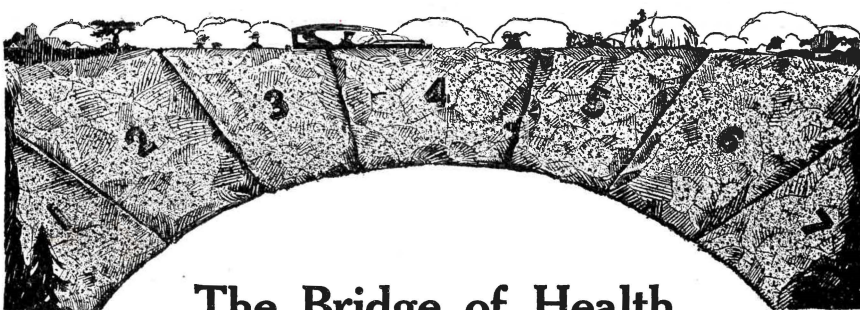
1923



**PUBLISHING HOUSE OF THE
EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION**

C. HAUSER, PUBLISHER

1903 TO 1923 WOODLAND AVE., S E., CLEVELAND, OHIO



The Bridge of Health

Health is the bridge which enables us to cross safely the chasms of disease and the rapids of epidemics, and leads us, whether working or resting, to the full enjoyment of life.

It is built like any other bridge, not of a single piece, but of several parts joined together, which have to be preserved and renewed in order that the bridge may serve its purpose. Each part is as important as the other, for if any part should give way completely, the entire structure would collapse. The seven sections of the Bridge of Health are:

1. Pure, rich, red blood.
2. Complete digestion of food.
3. Properly working kidneys.
4. Regular, complete evacuations.
5. Uniform activity of the liver.
6. A well regulated stomach.
7. Strong, elastic, steady nerves.

DR. PETER'S NOVORO

the old, time-tried herb remedy

Builds and Preserves the Bridge of Health,

because it acts upon the kidneys and the liver, regulates the stomach and the bowels, promotes digestion, affects the blood stream, and strengthens the nervous system.

It is Good for Young and Old.

For the Healthy, that they may remain well.

For the Ailing, that they may become well.

Dr. Peter's Novoro, prepared of pure herb juices and used for four generations, is not to be had in drug stores. Specially appointed agents supply it. For further particulars write to

DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS CO.

2501 Washington Blvd.

Chicago, Ill.

DELIVERED FREE OF DUTY IN CANADA

When you write to this firm, and mention the name of this almanac, you will receive an interesting paper and booklet, free of charge.

Christian Family Almanac

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

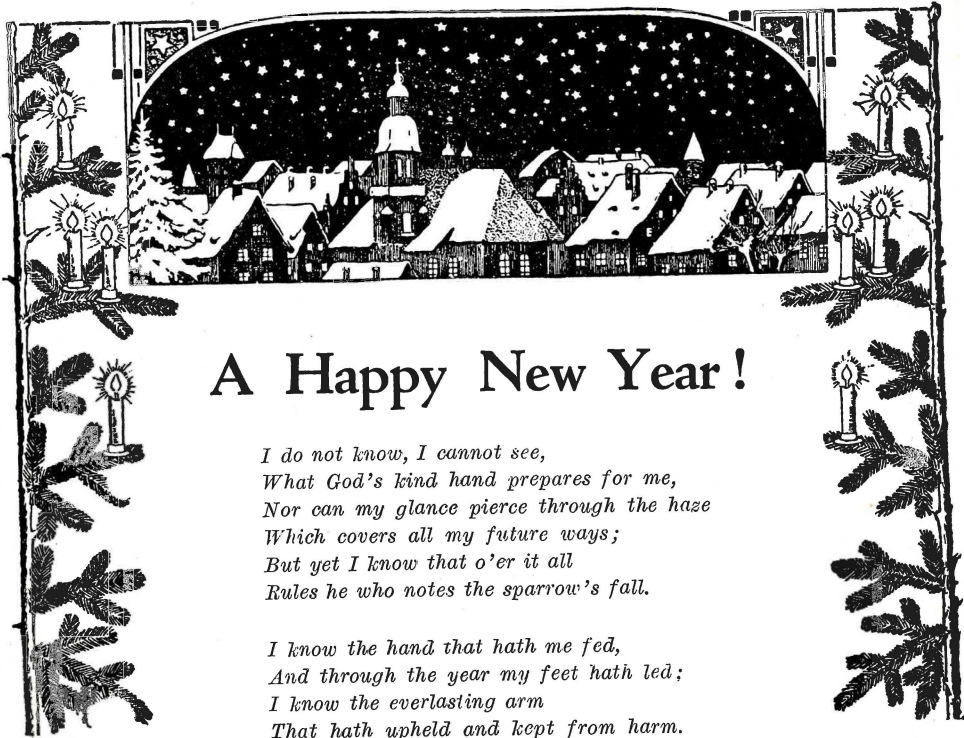
1923

Being a Common Year of 365 days and the 123rd since
the organization of the Evangelical Association.

EDITED BY W. C. HALLWACHS
AND G. L. SCHALLER

Publishing House of the Evangelical Association

C. HAUSER, Publisher,
Cleveland, Ohio



A Happy New Year !

*I do not know, I cannot see,
What God's kind hand prepares for me,
Nor can my glance pierce through the haze
Which covers all my future ways;
But yet I know that o'er it all
Rules he who notes the sparrow's fall.*

*I know the hand that hath me fed,
And through the year my feet hath led;
I know the everlasting arm
That hath upheld and kept from harm.
I trust him as my God and Guide,
And know that he will still provide.*

*So at the opening of the year
I banish care and doubt and fear,
And, clasping his kind hand, essay
To walk with God from day to day,
Trusting in him who hath me fed,
Walking with him who hath me led.*

*I know not where his hand shall lead,
Through desert wastes, o'er flowery mead;
Mid tangled thicket set with thorn,
Mid gloom of night or glow of morn;
But still I know my Father's hand
Will bring me to his goodly land.*

*Farewell, Old Year, with goodness crowned,
A hand divine hath set thy bound.
Welcome the New Year, which shall bring
Fresh blessings from my God and King.
The Old we leave without a tear,
The New we hail without a fear.*

Anonymous.

The Year of Our Lord 1923

is a Common year of 365 days; the 147th year of the Independence of the United States; the 6636th of the Julian Period; the 5684th of the Jewish Chronology (beginning at sunset September 10th); the 1342nd of the Mohammedan Era (beginning at sunset August 13th); and the 406th since the beginning of the Reformation.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES AND CHANGEABLE FESTIVALS.

Dominical Letter.....G	Sexagesima Sunday.Feb. 4	Easter Sunday.....Apr. 1
Epact .....13	Quinquagesima Sun.Feb. 11	Ascension Day.....May 10
Lunar Cycle or Golden Number 5	Shrove Tuesday.... Feb.13	Whitsunday.....May 20
Solar Cycle.....28	Ash Wednesday.... Feb.14	Trinity Sunday....May 27
Roman Indiction.....6	Palm Sunday .....Mar.25	Corpus Christi....May 31
Septuagesima Sun. .Jan. 28	Good Friday.....Mar.30	1st Sun. in Advent..Dec. 22

Ember Days :—1st, Feb. 21st; 2d, May 23rd; 3d, Sept. 19th; 4th, Dec. 19th.

THE FOUR SEASONS OR CARDINAL POINTS.

Vernal Equinox.....	SPRING BEGINS, Sun enters ♈, March 21st, at 10:21 in the morning
Summer Solstice.....	SUMMER “ “ “ ☊, June 22nd, “ 5:55 “ “ morning
Autumnal Equinox.....	FALL “ “ “ ☎, Sept. 23rd, “ 8:56 “ “ evening
Winter Solstice.....	WINTER “ “ “ ☗, Dec. 26th, “ 3:46 “ “ evening

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1923.

In the year 1923 there will be four eclipses—two of the sun and two of the moon.

The First is a Partial Eclipse of the Moon—March 2nd, at 10:00 o'clock in the evening. Visible here. Visible also to Western Asia, in Europe, Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, North and South America and the eastern portion of the Pacific Ocean.





The Second is an Annular Eclipse of the Sun—March 17th, at 7:00 o'clock in the morning. Not visible here. Visible to southern half of South America, South Atlantic Ocean, Southern Africa, Madagascar, Southern Arabia and western portion of the Indian Ocean.

The Third is a Partial Eclipse of the Moon—August 26th, at 5:00 o'clock in the morning. Visible here. Visible also in Western South America, the Pacific Ocean, Australia, Eastern Asia and North America, except in the northeastern portion.

The Fourth is a Total Eclipse of the Sun—September 10th, at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon. Visible here as a partial eclipse. The beginning of total eclipse begins far out in the Pacific Ocean and enters North America at extreme southern end of California, crosses northern Mexico, reaching the eastern coast at Tampico and crossing the Gulf of Mexico, enters Yucantan at Campeche and ends far out in the Caribbean Sea. This eclipse will be seen in partial form in Eastern Asia, the North Polar regions and western portions of the Atlantic Ocean.

SATURN (♄) is called the Ruling Planet this year.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS.

				☉ Sun.	♃ Jupiter.	♆ Pleiades.
New Moon.	First Quarter.	Full Moon.	Last Quarter.	♄ Saturn.	♀ Venus.	♌ Conjunction.
				♂ Mars.	♅ Uranus.	♏ Opposition.
				☿ Mercury.	☾ Moon.	☐ Quartile.
				♆ Neptune.	♁ Earth.	

THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈ Aries, or Ram.	♌ Leo, or Lion.	♐ Sagittarius, or Bowman.
♉ Taurus, or Bull.	♍ Virgo, or Virgin.	♑ Capricornus, or Goat.
♊ Gemini, or Twins.	♎ Libra, or Balance.	♒ Aquarius, or Waterman.
♋ Cancer, or Crabfish.	♏ Scorpio, or Scorpion.	♓ Pisces, or Fishes.
♊ Ascending Node—Planet crossing the Ecliptic toward the North.		
♋ Descending Node—Planet crossing the Ecliptic toward the South.		

MEANING OF WORDS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

GR. HEL. Lat. N. (or S.): Greatest heliocentric latitude, or greatest angular distance north (or south) from the ecliptic, as seen from the center of the Sun. — GR. ELONG. E. or W.: Greatest elongation, or greatest angular distance, east or west from the Sun. PERIHELION: Near the Sun. — APHELION: Far from Sun. — PERIGEE: Near the Earth. — APOGEE: Far from the Earth.

STATIONARY: When the planet, through its relative motion to that of the Earth, appears to remain in one place.






SOUTHS (so, s.): Planet is on the highest point of the sky or crosses the meridian.

a. m.—ante-meridian: Between 12 o'clock midnight and 12 o'clock noon;—p. m.—post-meridian: Between 12 noon and 12 midnight









The calculations in this Almanac are made to Solar or Apparent Time.
L. J. HEATWOLE, Calculator, Dale Enterprise, Va.

2nd Month









FEBRUARY, 1923**28 Days**

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME.	SUN rises	SUN sets.	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.
Thursday	1	C. G. Koch b.1817	 1. 10.25 a. m.	12 14	7 00	5 0		rises
Friday	2	Groundhog Day	 Sirius souths 9.35	12 14	6 58	5 2		6 17
Saturday	3	S. Dickover b. 1826	♀ Gr. Elong. W.	12 14	6 57	5 3		7 12









5) Sexagesima Sunday**Day's length 10 h. 8 m.**

Sunday	4	J. Gross d.1884	♄ in ♈ ♄ in Perigee ☾	12 14	6 56	5 4		8 08
Monday	5	G. A. Blank d.1861	♄ rises 9.40	12 14	6 55	5 5		9 53
Tuesday	6	Amandus	♄ ☿ ♄, ♄ ♄	12 14	6 54	5 6		10 50
Wednesday	7	Geo. Wagner	♄ ☿ ♄, ♄ rises 12.0	12 14	6 53	5 7		11 48
Thursday	8	S. Weber d.1889	 8. 2.47 a. m. ♄ ☿	12 15	6 52	5 8		morn.
Friday	9	S. Heiss d. 1883	♄ Stationary	12 15	6 51	5 9		12 46
Saturday	10	F. C. Oettinger	7* souths 5.58	12 15	6 49	5 11		1 46





6) Quinquagesima Sunday**Day's length 10 h. 24 m.**

Sunday	11	M. Zulauf d.1870	♄ ♄ ♄, ♄ rises 3.30	12 15	6 48	5 12		2 40
Monday	12	Lincoln b.1809	Rigel souths 7.25 ☾	12 15	6 47	5 13		3 37
Tuesday	13	Shrove Tuesday	♄ ☿ ♄, ♄ in ♈ ☿	12 14	6 45	5 15		4 36
Wednesday	14	Ash Wednesday	Spica rises 10.3	12 14	6 44	5 16		5 38
Thursday	15	Phil. Wagner d.1870	 15. 1.40 p. m.	12 14	6 43	5 17		sets
Friday	16	G. Miller b. 1774	♄ ☿ ♄ Orion so. 7.47	12 14	6 42	5 18		6 02
Saturday	17	H. Guelich b.1836	Regulus sets 11.58	12 14	6 41	5 19		6 55

7) 1st Sunday in Lent**Day's length 10 h. 42 m.**

Sunday	18	S. Breyfogel b. 1823	Sirius souths 2.29 ♄	12 14	6 39	5 21		7 41
Monday	19	Mesrob	☿ Enters ♋	12 14	6 38	5 22		8 29
Tuesday	20	Saboth	♄ ☿ ♄, ♄ sets 9.20	12 14	6 37	5 23		9 30
Wednesday	21	Ember Day	Rigel so. 6.49, ♄ in Apo	12 14	6 35	5 25		10 42
Thursday	22	Washington b.1732	♄ in ☿ ♄ Gr. Elong. W	12 13	6 34	5 26		11 47
Friday	23	B. Ziegenbalg	 23. 6.40 p. m.	12 13	6 33	5 27		morn.
Saturday	24	St. Matthew	Procyon sou. 9.28	12 13	6 32	5 28		12 54

8) 2nd Sunday in Lent**Day's length 11 h.**

Sunday	25	Casper Olevian	Orion souths 9.12 ☾	12 13	6 30	5 30		1 59
Monday	26	Bernhard Haller	7* sets 12.30	12 13	6 29	5 31		3 04
Tuesday	27	M. Buzer	Spica rises 9.12	12 13	6 28	5 32		4 09
Wednesday	28	H.J. Schmitt d.1889	Arcturus rises 8.14	12 13	6 27	5 33		4 57

Weather Forecast—1 Fair day, 2 Changeable, 3 Rainy, damp, 4 Milder, 5 Variable, 6 Blustery, 7 Cold, windy, 8 Blustery, rough, 9 Moderate, 10 Cloudy, rain, 11 Windy spell, 12 Squally day, 13 Rain or snow, 14 Windy, 15 Colder, 16 Snow squalls, 17 Very cold, 18 Fair, 19 Clear, 20 Windy, 21 Variable, 22 Cloudy, 23 Foggy, wet, 24 Rain, 25 Slushy, damp, 26 Stormy, 27 Very windy, 28 Unsettled.

Jones had been quite ill. One day the doctor called and found him in the bathtub.

"Why, man, are you crazy? You must be anxious to die."









"No, I ain't," protested poor Jones; "but didn't you say that your last medicine was to be taken in water?"—*Girls' Circle.*

Jimpson: "What made you so bow-legged?"

Jackson: "Father was a charter member of the Prevention of Disease Association."

Jimpson: "Well?"




















Jackson: "He used to swat flies on my head."

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME.	SUN		MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.
					rises	sets.		
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.
Thursday	1	H. F. Sichley d.1873	♂ ♄ ♄ 7 * sets 12.18 ☾	12 13	6 25	5 35	♏	5 59
Friday	2	Ad. Miller d.1870	 2. 9.55 p. m.	12 12	6 24	5 36	♏	rises
Saturday	3	Bathilde	 Sirius souths 7.42	12 12	6 23	5 37	♏	5 36
9) 3rd Sunday in Lent				Day's length 11 h. 18 m.				
Sunday	4	Geo. Wisbart	♄ in ♏, ♄ in Perigee ☾	12 11	6 21	5 38	♏	6 47
Monday	5	R. Yeakel d.1904	♂ ♄ ♄, ♂ ♄ ♄, ♄ Stat.	12 11	6 20	5 40	♏	7 57
Tuesday	6	Zach. Ursinus	♄ rises 9.0	12 11	6 18	5 42	♏	9 01
Wednesday	7	L. F. Emmert d.1911	♄ ♄ ♄, ♄ rises 11.0	12 11	6 17	5 43	♏	10 12
Thursday	8	Philemon	Orion souths 6.32	12 11	6 16	5 44	♏	11 20
Friday	9	Cyrill & Method.	 9. 1.3 p. m.	12 11	6 14	5 46	♏	morn.
Saturday	10	Jac. Schnerr d.1849	 Androm. sets 8.24	12 10	6 13	5 47	♏	12 12
10) 4th Sunday in Lent				Day's length 11 h. 36 m.				
Sunday	11	W. Hoseus	Rigel souths 5.40 ☾	12 10	6 12	5 48	♏	1 14
Monday	12	Gregory the Great	Arcturus rises 7.27	12 10	6 10	5 50	♏	2 12
Tuesday	13	Rudericus	♂ ♄ ♄, ♄ rises 3.10	12 10	6 9	5 51	♏	3 08
Wednesday	14	Mathilde	Spica rises 8.17	12 9	6 8	5 52	♏	3 54
Thursday	15	Thom. Cranmer	♂ ♄ ♄, ♄ Gr. Hel. Lat. S	12 9	6 6	5 54	♏	4 51
Friday	16	Henry Niebel b.1784	 ♂ ♄ ♄ Vegaris. 10.1	12 9	6 5	5 55	♏	5 46
Saturday	17	St. PATRICK	 17. 7.23 a. m. ♏	12 8	6 4	5 56	♏	sets
11) 5th Sunday in Lent				Day's length 11 h. 52 m.				
Sunday	18	Alexander	Sirius sets 11.34	12 8	6 3	5 57	♏	6 57
Monday	19	J C Hornberger d. 1906	♄ in Apogee	12 8	6 2	5 58	♏	7 42
Tuesday	20	Ambros. of Sienna	♂ ♄ ♄, ♄ sets 8.20	12 7	6 1	5 59	♏	8 34
Wednesday	21	Benedict	☾ ent. ♄ { Spring Begins D. and N. Eq'l	12 7	6 0	6 0	♏	9 30
Thursday	22	C. A. Thomas b.1840	7 * sets 11.2	12 7	5 59	6 1	♏	10 27
Friday	23	C. King d. 1887	Aldebaran sets 11.14	12 6	5 58	6 2	♏	11 14
Saturday	24	Gabriel	Regulus souths 9.45 ☾	12 6	5 57	6 3	♏	11 38
12) Palm Sunday				Day's length 12 h. 14 m.				
Sunday	25	Ann. Virgin Mary	 25. 11.3 a. m.	12 5	5 56	6 4	♏	morn
Monday	26	G. Mattinger d.1873	 Procyon sou. 7.6	12 5	5 55	6 5	♏	12 46
Tuesday	27	Gustavus	Pollux souths 7.14	12 5	5 53	6 7	♏	1 40
Wednesday	28	G. S. Domer d.1887	♂ ♄ ♄, Spica ris. 7.23	12 5	5 52	6 8	♏	2 44
Thursday	29	Maunder Thursday	Sirius sets 11.6	12 4	5 50	6 10	♏	3 26
Friday	30	Good Friday	Orion sets 11.37	12 4	5 49	6 11	♏	4 16
Saturday	31	H. H. Hurd d.1884	Vega rises 9.5 ☾	12 4	5 47	6 13	♏	5 20

Weather Forecast—1 Dull day, 2 Cloudy, rain, 3 Snow storms, 4 Raw winds, 5 Snow storms, 6 Fair day, 7 Milder, soft, 8 Variable, 9 Showery, 10 Windy, 11 Frosty, fair, 12 Dull, cloudy, 13 Foggy, rainy, 14 Cloudy, 15 Showery, 16 Windy, 17 Colder, 18 Cloudy, 19 Rain, 20 Blustery, 21 Cloudy, 22 Snow squalls, 23 Windy, 24 Fair day, 25 Pleasant, 26 Cloudy, dull, 27 Showery, 28 Cold, windy, 29 Rough day, 30 March-like, 31 Stormy.

Teacher to Johnny, sitting at his desk chewing gum and with his feet sprawling out on the floor: "Johnny, take that gum out of your mouth and put your feet in!"
—Boys' Life.

Recruit: "Shall I mark time with my feet, sir?" Lieutenant (sarcastically): "My dear fellow, did you ever hear of marking time with your hands?" • "Yes, sir; clocks do it."

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME.		SUN rises		SUN sets.		MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.
				H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.		
13) Easter Sunday				Day's length 12 h. 32 m.							
Sunday	1	Easter	 1. 7.42 a. m. ☾	12	4	5	44	6	16		rises
Monday	2	A. Stroh d.1843	 $\frac{1}{2}$ rises 6.30	12	4	5	43	6	17		6 36
Tuesday	3	C. F. Schoepflin d 1909	$\delta \text{ } \zeta$ ζ rises 7.24	12	3	5	41	6	19		7 32
Wednesday	4	Jacob Boas d.1884	Spica souths 10.31	12	3	5	40	6	20		8 44
Thursday	5	G. Miller d.1816	Aldebaran sets 10.26	12	3	5	39	6	21		9 57
Friday	6	Alb. Duerer	Regulus souths 8.53	12	2	5	38	6	22		11 4
Saturday	7	Olius Peterson	$\delta \text{ } \frac{1}{2}$ ☼, Orion sets 9.6	12	2	5	37	6	23		morn.
14) 1st Sunday after Easter				Day's length 12 h. 50 m.							
Sunday	8	Martin Chemnitz	 8. 12.0 a. m. ☾	12	2	5	35	6	25		12 4
Monday	9	Thom. of Westph.	 7* sets 9.58	12	1	5	34	6	26		12 49
Tuesday	10	Fulbert	Vega souths 1.24	12	1	5	33	6	27		1 08
Wednesday	11	Leo the Great	φ rises 3.14	12	0	5	31	6	29		1 58
Thursday	12	Sabas	$\delta \text{ } \varphi \text{ } \zeta$, $\delta \text{ } \frac{1}{2} \text{ } \zeta$ ☼			5	30	6	30		2 46
Friday	13	Justin	φ in Ω , ζ in φ ☼ fast			5	29	6	31		3 36
Saturday	14	Tiburtus	$\delta \text{ } \varphi \text{ } \frac{1}{2}$, Vega rises 8.15	11	59	5	28	6	32		4 16
15) 2nd Sunday after Easter				Day's length 13 h. 8 m.							
Sunday	15	Simon Dach	ζ in Apogee	11	59	5	27	6	33		4 55
Monday	16	BISHOP J. J. ESHER d.1901	 16. 1.0 a. m. $\delta \text{ } \varphi \text{ } \zeta$	11	59	5	26	6	34		sets
Tuesday	17	Rudolph	Altair rises 8.22	11	59	5	24	6	36		6 49
Wednesday	18	Luther at Worms	φ in Perihelion	11	59	5	23	6	37		7 29
Thursday	19	Melanchthon	$\delta \text{ } \zeta \text{ } \zeta$, ζ sets 8.20	11	58	5	21	6	39		8 22
Friday	20	Bugenhagen	☼ Enters φ ☾	11	58	5	20	6	40		9 28
Saturday	21	Anselm of Cant.	Sirius souths 9.27	11	58	5	19	6	41		10 30
16) 3rd Sunday after Easter				Day's length 13 h. 24 m.							
Sunday	22	H. H. Hurd b.1854	Pollux sets 11.20	11	58	5	18	6	42		11 34
Monday	23	Adelb. of Prague	Regulus souths 12.42	11	58	5	17	6	43		morn
Tuesday	24	Wilfred	 24. 12.2 a. m.	11	58	5	15	6	45		12 40
Wednesday	25	F. W. Fisher d.1907	 Antares ris. 10.38	11	58	5	14	6	46		1 33
Thursday	26	Dr. Kreckler d.1883	Ψ Stationary	11	58	5	13	6	47		2 24
Friday	27	Bishop W. Horn d. 1917	Spica souths 9.55	11	58	5	12	6	48		3 10
Saturday	28	Fred. Myconius	φ in Aphelion. ζ in $\Omega \text{ } \varphi$	11	57	5	11	6	49		3 54
17) 4th Sunday after Easter				Day's length 13 h. 40 m.							
Sunday	29	Ludw. of Berquin	 $\delta \text{ } \frac{1}{2} \text{ } \zeta$, $\frac{1}{2}$ ris. 5.10	11	57	5	10	6	50		4 50
Monday	30	Geo. Calixt	 30. 4.3 p. m.	11	57	5	9	6	51		rises

Saturn is in Opposition with the Sun on the 7th and shines all night.

Weather Forecast—1 Windy day, 2 Clear, 3 Showers, 4 Cooler, 5 Windy, 6 Blustery, rain, 7 Windy, 8 Variable, 9 Showery, 10 Milder, 11 Pleasant, 12 Very windy, 13, Rain, thunder, 14 Showery, 15 Fair day, 16 Warmer, 17 Spring-like, 18 Warm day, 19 Showery, 20 Rainy day, 21 Cloudy, fog, 22 Variable, 23 Cloudy, 24 Rainy spell, 25 Warmer, 26 Windy, fresh, 27 Cool, frosty, 28 Fair day, 29 Cloudy, 30 Rainy, dull.

Mother (after caller had gone): "Elsie, it was not nice of you to ask Miss Olderby her age; she did not like it at all."

Little Daughter: "Well, she asked me my age first, an' I didn't get mad about it."

5th Month

MAY, 1923

31 Days

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK	SUN	SUN	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.
				TIME.	rises	sets.		
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.
Tuesday	1	J. Albright b. 1759	♂ ♃, ♃ rises 6.0	11 57	5 7	6 53		6 54
Wednesday	2	A. F. Leopold	♃ sets 11.10	11 57	5 6	6 54		7 34
Thursday	3	Monica	♃ Orion sets 9.30	11 57	5 5	6 55		8 41
Friday	4	Florian	♃ Aldebaran sets 9.35	11 57	5 4	6 56		9 52
Saturday	5	Frederick the Wise	♂ ♃, ☾	11 57	5 3	6 57		11 01

18) 5th Sunday after Easter

Day's length 13 h 56 m.

Sunday	6	John Evangelist	☐ ♄, 7* sets 8.24	11 56	5 2	6 58		morn.
Monday	7	Domicilla	☾ 7.12.50 p. m.	11 56	5 1	6 59		12 10
Tuesday	8	Stanislaus.	☾ Sirius sets 8.41	11 56	5 0	7 0		12 54
Wednesday	9	Gregory of Naz.	♃ Arcturus souths 11.5	11 56	4 59	7 1		1 39
Thursday	10	Ascension Day	♂ ♃, ☽ in ♊	11 56	4 58	7 2		2 22
Friday	11	S. Neitz d. 1885	♃ Orion sets 9.00	11 56	4 57	7 3		2 50
Saturday	12	Miletius the Great	♂ ♀ ♃, ♀ rises 3.40	11 56	4 56	7 4		3 42

19) 6th Sunday after Easter

Day's length 14 h. 10 m.

Sunday	13	Servatius	♃ in Apogee	11 56	4 55	7 5		4 19
Monday	14	Pachomius	♃ Antares souths 1.6	11 56	4 54	7 6		4 58
Tuesday	15	Moses	☾ 15. 5.10 p. m.	11 56	4 53	7 7		sets
Wednesday	16	John Schaaf b. 1813	☾ Procyon sets 10.18	11 56	4 52	7 8		7 30
Thursday	17	Jodocus	♂ ♃, ♀ Stationary	11 56	4 51	7 9		8 27
Friday	18	J. Albright d. 1808	♃ sets 9.10	11 56	4 50	7 10		9 22
Saturday	19	Potentia	♃ Altair rises 9.30	11 56	4 50	7 10		10 14

20) Whitsuntide

Day's length 14 h. 24 m.

Sunday	20	Whit Sunday	♃ Spica souths 9.30	11 56	4 49	7 11		10 57
Monday	21	C. Roehm d. 1889	☾ Enters ♏,	11 56	4 48	7 12		11 42
Tuesday	22	Castus & Aeml.	♂ ♃, ♀ in ♏	11 56	4 47	7 13		morn.
Wednesday	23	Ember Day	☾ 23. 7.57 a. m.	11 56	4 46	7 14		12 52
Thursday	24	Esther	☾ Pollux sets 11.20	11 57	4 46	7 14		1 32
Friday	25	Urbanus	♃ Orion sets 7.22	11 57	4 45	7 15		2 09
Saturday	26	Beda	♂ ♃, ♃ in ♏	11 57	4 44	7 16		2 52

21) Trinity Sunday

Day's length 14 h. 32 m.

Sunday	27	John Calvin	♃ sets 3.30	11 57	4 43	7 17		3 21
Monday	28	William	♂ ♃, ♀ ☾ Inferior	11 57	4 42	7 18		3 46
Tuesday	29	W. W. Orwig d. 1889	♃ sets 2.30	11 57	4 42	7 18		4 11
Wednesday	30	Memorial Day	♃ in Perigee	11 57	4 41	7 19		4 40
Thursday	31	CORPUS CHRISTI	☾ 31. 11.41 p. m.	11 57	4 41	7 19		rises

Jupiter is in Opposition with the Sun on the 5th and shines all night.

Mars is in Conjunction with the Sun on the 8th and cannot be seen.

Weather Forecast—1 Damp, wet, 2 Foggy, showery, 3 Unsettled, 4 Blustery, 5 Cooler, 6 Variable, 7 Showery, 8 Windy, 9 Pleasant, 10 Windy, cold, 11 Frosty, fair, 12 Clear, 13 Fair day, 14 Cloudy, 15 Rainy, wet, 16 Thunder showers, 17 Rain and thunder, 18 Showery, 19 Rainy spell, 20 Foggy, wet, 21 Damp day, 22 Foggy, damp, 23 Variable, 24 Clear, 25 Cloudy, 26 Windy, 27 Rainy, thunder, 28 Change, 29 Windy, 30 Sultry, 31 Warm day.

“That new nurse of ours must be a Boverly product. She speaks of the nursery as the noisery.”

“Well, I rather think that's the way it should be pronounced.” — *Boston Transcript*.

6th Month

JUNE, 1923**30 Days**

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK	SUN	SUN	MOON	MOON	MOON
				TIME.	rises	sets.	signs.	signs.	signs.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			
Friday	1	H. Stoetzel b.1810	♂ in Aphelion	11 58	4 40	7 20			8 15
Saturday	2	Pothin & Bland.	Librae souths 10.2	11 58	4 40	7 20			9 10
22) 1st Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 14 h. 42 m.					
Sunday	3	Clothilde	Arcturus souths 9.26	11 58	4 39	7 21			10 5
Monday	4	Darius	Vega souths 1.44	11 58	4 38	7 22			11 00
Tuesday	5	J. Dreisbach b.1789	Procyon sets 8.58	11 58	4 38	7 22			morn.
Wednesday	6	F. Herlan b.1814	♂ 6. 3.51 a. m. ♂ ♄	11 58	4 37	7 23			12 26
Thursday	7	Joshua Fry d.1888	♂ Antares sou. 11.21	11 58	4 37	7 23			1 9
Friday	8	A. H. Franke	Pollux sets 10.18	11 59	4 37	7 23			1 48
Saturday	9	Columba	♂ ♄ ☉, ☉ in Apogee	11 59	4 36	7 24			2 18
23) 2nd Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 14 h. 46 m.					
Sunday	10	Fred. Barbarossa	♂ Stationary	11 59	4 36	7 24			2 56
Monday	11	T. Schneider d.1888	Regulus sets 11.26	11 59	4 36	7 24			3 34
Tuesday	12	Renata of Ferr	♂ ♀ ☉, ♂ ♄ ☉	11 59	4 35	7 25			4 10
Wednesday	13	J. Frankhouser	♀ rises 4.50	☉	4 35	7 25			4 49
Thursday	14	Flag Day [since 1898]	♂ 14. 7.14 a. m.	slow	4 35	7 25			sets
Friday	15	Bogatzky	♂ ♄ ☉, ♄ sets 7.0	12 0	4 35	7 25			7 50
Saturday	16	Richard Baxter	Arcturus souths 8.32	12 0	4 35	7 25			8 41
24) 3rd Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 14 h. 50 m.					
Sunday	17	John Tauler	♂ Stationary	12 0	4 35	7 25			9 30
Monday	18	Pamphilus	♂ ♄ ☉, Vega sou. 12.52	12 0	4 35	7 25			10 14
Tuesday	19	Paphnutius	Antares souths 10.28	12 1	4 35	7 25			10 58
Wednesday	20	27 Mart. in Prague	Procyon sets 7.56	12 1	4 35	7 25			11 39
Thursday	21	M. Claudius	♂ 21. 3.17 p. m.	12 1	4 35	7 25			morn.
Friday	22	Gottschalk	♂ ☉ ☉ { Longest day Summer Begins	12 2	4 34	7 26			12 16
Saturday	23	Bishop Long d.1869	♂ ♄ ☉, ♄ Gr. Elong. W.	12 2	4 35	7 25			1 18
25) 4th Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 14 h. 50 m.					
Sunday	24	Children's Day	♂ ♄ ☉, ♄ sets 1.40	12 2	4 35	7 25			1 51
Monday	25	Augsb. Confession	☉ in Perigee	12 3	4 35	7 25			2 46
Tuesday	26	J. B. Andræ	Regulus 10.26	12 3	4 35	7 25			3 10
Wednesday	27	G. Dressel d.1839	7* rises 1.50	12 3	4 35	7 25			3 50
Thursday	28	Irenaeus	♂ 28. 7.36 a. m.	12 3	4 36	7 24			rises
Friday	29	Peter and Paul	♂ Androm. rises 9.41	12 3	4 36	7 24			8 10
Saturday	30	Raymond Lullus	Spica sets 12.8	12 3	4 36	7 24			8 58

Weather Forecast—1 Rain, 2 Thunder, 3 Showers, 4 Rainy, wet, 5 Windy, 6 Rainy day, 7 Thunder showers, 8 Hail, floods, 9 Heavy rains, 10 Thunder, 11 Sultry, warm, 12 Great heat, 13 Very warm, 14 Cloudy, 15 Showery, thunder, 16 Thunder showers, 17 Cloudy, rain, 18 Rain, 19 Windy, cool, 20 Foggy, wet, 21 Damp day, 22 Warm, 23 Summer-like, 24 Sultry, warm, 25 Thunder, 26 Showery, 27 Thunder showers, 28 Windy, 29 Heavy rain, 30 Cooler.

The official investigation will probably disclose that the high cost of living is caused by the high wages necessitated by the high cost of living.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

Suburbanite: "Are you in favor of abolishing capital punishment?"

Farmer: "No, siree! If it was good enough for my forefathers, it's good enough for me."—*Judge*.

7th Month

JULY, 1923

31 Days

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME.		SUN rises		SUN sets.		MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.
26) 5th Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 14 h. 48 m.								
Sunday	1	Dominion Day	Antares souths 9.40 ☾	12	4	4	36	7	24	♋	9	45
Monday	2	Visit V. Mary	Spica sets 11.58	12	4	4	36	7	24	♋	10	32
Tuesday	3	Acon Palearius	♂ ♀ ☾, Vega sou. 11.41	12	4	4	37	7	23	♋	11	19
Wednesday	4	Independence	♂ ♀ ☾, ☾ in ☿ ☿	12	4	4	38	7	22	♋	11	58
Thursday	5	M. Zulauf b.1820	☾ 5. 8.26 p. m.	12	4	4	38	7	22	♋	morn.	
Friday	6	John Huss	☾ Regulus sets 4.40	12	5	4	38	7	22	♋	12	14
Saturday	7	Jno. Seybert b.1791	☾ Stationary	12	5	4	38	7	22	♋	12	52
27) 6th Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 14 h. 46 m.								
Sunday	8	Killian	Antares souths 9.09	12	5	4	39	7	21	♋	1	47
Monday	9	J. Adams b.1815	Altair souths 12.24	12	5	4	39	7	21	♋	2	32
Tuesday	10	Wm. of Orange	♀ in ☿, Vega so. 11.14	12	5	4	40	7	20	♋	3	20
Wednesday	11	Placidus	♀ rises 4.50 ☾	12	5	4	40	7	20	♋	3	57
Thursday	12	Henry II.	♂ ♀ ☾, ♂ ♀ ☾	12	6	4	41	7	19	♋	4	46
Friday	13	Margaret	☾ 13 7.16 p. m.	12	6	4	42	7	18	♋	sets	
Saturday	14	S. G. Rhoads b.1831	☾ ♂ ☾, ♂ sets 7.40	12	6	4	43	7	17	♋	7	52
28) 7th Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 14 h. 34 m.								
Sunday	15	Anna Askew	♂ ☿ ☾, ♀ in Perihelion	12	6	4	44	7	16	♋	8	46
Monday	16	Sporatus	♀ in ☿	12	6	4	45	7	15	♋	9	22
Tuesday	17	J. Walz d.1904	Regulus rises 8.9	12	6	4	46	7	14	♋	9	58
Wednesday	18	Bonaventura	Altair souths 11.53, ☿	12	6	4	46	7	14	♋	10	49
Thursday	19	Louise Henriette	♂ ♀ ☾, ♀ sets 12.10	12	6	4	47	7	13	♋	11	38
Friday	20	Elijah	☾ 20. 8.3 p. m.	12	6	4	47	7	13	♋	morn.	
Saturday	21	Eberhard	☾ ♂ ☾, ♂ sets 12.10	12	6	4	48	7	12	♋	12	35
29) 8th Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 14 h. 24 m.								
Sunday	22	Mary Magdalene	☾ Enters. ☿, ☾ in P.	12	6	4	49	7	11	♋	1	9
Monday	23	Bergheimer b.1840	Andromeda rises 1.18	12	6	4	50	7	10	♋	1	58
Tuesday	24	J. Sindlinger b.1807	♂ ♀ ☾, ♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. N	12	6	4	51	7	9	♋	2	25
Wednesday	25	St. James	Orion rises 3.8	12	6	4	52	7	8	♋	3	14
Thursday	26	St. Anna	Aldebaran rises 1.10 ☾	12	6	4	52	7	8	♋	3	50
Friday	27	Raymond Palmer	☾ 27. 5.4 p. m.	12	6	4	53	7	7	♋	rises	
Saturday	28	John Seb. Bach	☾ Arct. sets 12.52	12	6	4	54	7	6	♋	8	10
30) 9th Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 14 h. 12 m.								
Sunday	29	Olaus the Holy	Spica sets 10.10	12	6	4	55	7	5	♋	8	48
Monday	30	J. Dick b.1823	Antares souths 7.43	12	6	4	55	7	5	♋	9	20
Tuesday	31	G. S. Domer b.1828	♂ ♀ ☾, ☿ rises 11.28	12	6	4	56	7	4	♋	10	2

Weather Forecast—1 Sultry, showery, 2 Very warm, 3 Great heat, 4 Sultry, cloudy, 5 Thunder, 6 Showers, thunder, 7 Warm, 8 Thunder showers, 9 Hot day, 10 Variable, 11 Sultry, hot, 12 Cloudy, 13 Rain, 14 Showery, 15 Warmer, 16 Sultry, 17 Hot day, 18 Clouds, 19 Warm, 20 Variable, 21 Showery, 22 Thunder, 23 Showers, 24 Foggy, 25 Thunder, 26 Rain, 27 Warm day, 28 Sultry, hot, 29 Very warm, 30 Thunder, 31 Showers.

"We are going to give up having
Johnny get an education."
"For what reason?"

"Well, we can't get him sterilized
every morning in time to go to school."
—Puck.

8th Month

AUGUST, 1923**31 Days**

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME.	SUN rises	SUN sets.	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.
Wednesday	1	C. G. Koch d.1897	♂ ♄ ♀, ☾ in ♍ Ω	12 6	4 57	7 3		10 44
Thursday	2	Mart. under Nero	Sirius rises 4.42	12 6	4 58	7 2		11 21
Friday	3	R. Yeakel b.1827	☾ Altair sou. 10.52	12 6	4 59	7 1		11 57
Saturday	4	Leonh. Kaefer	☾ 4. 1.54 p. m.	12 6	5 0	7 0		morn.

31) 10th Sunday after Trinity Day's length 13 h. 58 m.

Sunday	5	Evg. Salzburger	7* rises 11. 6	12 6	5 16	59		12 14
Monday	6	TRANSFIGURATION.	Antares souths 7.14	12 6	5 26	58		12 58
Tuesday	7	Nonna	Vega souths 11.22	12 6	5 36	57		1 30
Wednesday	8	Hormisda	♂ ☿, ☿ rises 2.40	12 5	5 46	56		2 8
Thursday	9	Numidicus	Altair sets 10.30	12 5	5 56	55		2 49
Friday	10	Dest. of Jerusal.	♀ rises 4.0	12 5	5 66	54		3 28
Saturday	11	Greg. of Utrecht	♂ ♀ ☾, ♂ ♀ ☿	12 5	5 76	53		3 57

32) 11th Sunday after Trinity Day's length 13 h. 44 m.

Sunday	12	Ans. of Havelb.	☾ 12. 5.48 a. m.	12 5	5 9	6 51		sets
Monday	13	Zinzendorf	♂ ♄ ☾, Vega so. 9.6	12 5	5 10	6 50		8 18
Tuesday	14	J. Kreamer d. 1886	Orion ris. 1.44, ☾ in ♍	12 4	5 11	6 49		9 10
Wednesday	15	Mary	♂ sets 10.0	12 4	5 12	6 48		9 46
Thursday	16	Rochus	♂ ♄ ☾, ☾ in Perigee	12 4	5 13	6 47		10 14
Friday	17	John Gerhard	♂ ♀ ♀, ☿ Gr. Hel. Lat. N	12 4	5 14	6 46		10 45
Saturday	18	Hugo Grotius	♀ in Perihelion, ☿ in ♍	12 4	5 15	6 45		11 26

33) 12th Sunday after Trinity Day's length 13 h. 26 m.

Sunday	19	Sebaldus	☾ 19. 12.40 a. m.	12 3	5 17	6 43		11 52
Monday	20	J. Dreisbach d.1871	Sirius rises 3.40	12 3	5 18	6 42		morn.
Tuesday	21	J. Walter b. 1781	Spica sets 8.40	12 3	5 19	6 41		12 50
Wednesday	22	W.F. Schneider died 1879	Vega souths 8.34.	12 3	5 20	6 40		1 34
Thursday	23	Chr. Mueller b.1830	☾ Ent. ♄ ♂ ♀ ☿	12 2	5 21	6 39		2 16
Friday	24	St. Bartholomew	Procyon rises 3.1	12 2	5 22	6 38		2 58
Saturday	25	Ludovicus	Rigel rises 12.24	12 2	5 24	6 36		3 38

34) 13th Sunday after Trinity Day's length 13 h. 10 m.

Sunday	26	Ulphilas	☾ 26. 5.1 a. m.	12 2	5 25	6 35		rises
Monday	27	Jovinian	♂ ♄ ☾, ☾ in ♍	12 1	5 26	6 34		7 40
Tuesday	28	St. Augustine	7* rises 9.40	12 1	5 27	6 33		8 22
Wednesday	29	John beheaded	Spica sets 8.12	12 1	5 29	6 31		8 56
Thursday	30	Claudius of Turin	Altair souths 9.10	12 1	5 30	6 30		9 21
Friday	31	Adrian	Orion rises 12.44	12 0	5 31	6 29		9 50

Weather Forecast—1 Rainy, damp, 2 Clearing, fair, 3 Sultry, warm, 4 Showers, thunder, 5 Showery, 6 Cloudy, 7 Thunder, 8 Warm day, 9 Cloudy, rain, 10 Warm, sultry, 11 Thunder showers, 12 Showery, thunder, 13 Cooler, 14 Foggy, wet, 15 Rain, fog, 16 Showers, 17 Thunder showers, 18 Cool, fresh, 19 Cloudy, 20 Pleasant, fair, 21 Cloudy, 22 Variable, 23 Thunder, 24 Cloudy, 25 Dull day, 26 Changeable, 27 Cooler, 28 Fresh, cool, 29 Rain, 30 Rainy day, 31 Foggy, wet.

Professor of History: "What do you know of the age of Elizabeth, Mr. Jones?"
Jones (dreamily): "She'll be nineteen next week."

"I don't think it's exactly fair for my teacher to keep me in because she can't read my writing," said Willie. "It isn't my fault if she doesn't know how to read."

9th Month

SEPTEMBER, 1923**30 Days**

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME.	SUN rises	SUN sets.	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.
Saturday	1	Hannah	☾ in Apogee	12 00	5 33	6 27		10 15
35) 14th Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 12 h. 52 m.				
Sunday	2	Mamas	☿ Gr. Elong E.	11 59	5 34	6 26		10 51
Monday	3	Labor Day	☾ 3. 7.09 a. m.	11 59	5 35	6 25		11 34
Tuesday	4	G. B. Holdeman	☾ Sirius rises 2.47	11 59	5 36	6 24		12 09
Wednesday	5	John Mollio	♊ Spica sets 7.48	11 58	5 37	6 23		morn.
Thursday	6	J. P. Leib d.1875	♊ Vega souths 7.36	11 58	5 39	6 21		12 54
Friday	7	C. F. Zimmermann d.1902	♊ * rises 9.08	11 58	5 40	6 20		1 47
Saturday	8	A. Overholt d.1884	♊ ☿ ☾ . Orion rises 12.16	11 58	5 41	6 19		2 42
36) 15th Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 12 h. 34 m.				
Sunday	9	V allerchamp b.1805	♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. N.	11 58	5 43	6 17		3 44
Monday	10	M. Sloat d.1884	♊ 10. 3.24 p. m.	11 57	5 44	6 16		sets
Tuesday	11	W. Schmus d.1911	♊ ☿ ☼ Superior, ☿	11 57	5 45	6 15		7 29
Wednesday	12	C. King b. 1806	♊ ☿ ☼ ☾ ☾ ☾	11 56	5 47	6 13		8 26
Thursday	13	Wm. Farel	♊ ☼ sets 9.20	11 56	5 48	6 12		9 14
Friday	14	H.S. Stauffer d. 1884	♊ ☼ ☼ ☼ sets 10.10	11 56	5 49	6 11		9 49
Saturday	15	T. Eisenhower b.1840	♊ ☼ Stationary, ☼ in P.	11 56	5 50	6 10		10 21
37) 16th Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 12 h. 16 m.				
Sunday	16	Euphemia	♊ * rises 8.38	11 55	5 51	6 9		10 55
Monday	17	Lambert	♊ 17. 6.36 a. m.	11 54	5 53	6 7		11 47
Tuesday	18	A.G. Spangenberg	♊ Sirius rises 1.54	11 54	5 54	6 6		morn.
Wednesday	19	Ember-Day	♊ Orion rises 11.36	11 53	5 55	6 5		12 15
Thursday	20	W.W. Orwig b.1810	♊ Librae souths 8.58	11 53	5 57	6 3		1 5
Friday	21	H. F. Sichley b.1841	♊ Rigel rises 11.42	11 53	5 58	6 2		2 6
Saturday	22	Emmeran	♊ ☼ in Aphelion	11 52	5 59	6 1		3 13
38) 17th Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 11 h. 56 m.				
Sunday	23	Mart. of Geneva	☼ Enters ♋ { Day & Night Eq'l Autumn Begins	11 52	6 00	6 0		4 24
Monday	24	Henry Fisher b.1801	☼ 24. 7.48 p. m.	11 52	6 01	5 59		rises
Tuesday	25	Joshua Gill d.1907	☼ ☼ Fomalh. s. 10.41	11 52	6 02	5 58		6 50
Wednesday	26	Lioba	☼ ☼ ☼ Antares sets 8.32	11 51	6 04	5 56		7 30
Thursday	27	Philipp Graveron	♊ Andromeda s. 11.45	11 51	6 06	5 54		8 20
Friday	28	H. Kletzing d. 1887	♊ ☼ ☼ Inferior	11 51	6 07	5 53		8 54
Saturday	29	St. Michael	♊ Procyon rises 12.57	11 50	6 08	5 52		9 30
39) 18th Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 11 h. 40 m.				
Sunday	30	Hieronimus	♊ Vega sets 2.48	11 50	6 10	5 50		10 40

Venus is in Superior Conjunction with the Sun on the 10th and changes from Morning Star to Evening Star.

Weather Forecast—1 Warmer, 2 Clouds, thunder, 3 Variable, 4 Warmer, 5 Cloudy, 6 Fair day, 7 Rain, 8 Warm day, 9 Cooler, fresh, 10 Cloudy, 11 Damp, rainy, 12 Windy, 13 Sultry, warm, 14 Cloudy, dull, 15 Dismal, damp, 16 Dull day, 17 Showery, 18 Clouds, rain, 19 Variable, 20 Pleasant, fair, 21 Foggy, drizzly, 22 Thunder, rain, 23 Blustery, 24 Very windy, 25 Stormy, 26 Variable, warm, 27 Clouds, 28 Showery, 29 Cloudy, rain, 30 Fair day.

English Magistrate: "You can take your choice—twenty-one shillings or ten days." Prisoner: "I'll take the money, your worship."—*United Presbyterian.*

10th Month

OCTOBER, 1923

31 Days

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK	SUN	SUN	MOON	MOON
				TIME.	rises	sets.	SIGNS.	RISES & SETS.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.
Monday	1	J. G. Zinser d.1883	Altair souths 7.17 ☾	11 50	6 11	5 49	♏	11 22
Tuesday	2	C. Columbus	Rigel rises 10.01	11 50	6 13	5 47	♏	11 57
Wednesday	3	Fred. Danner d.1855	☾ 3. 12.01 a. m. ☾	11 49	6 14	5 46	♏	morn.
Thursday	4	Franciscus	☾ Antares sets 8.0	11 49	6 15	5 45	♏	12 42
Friday	5	John Young b.1796	Orion rises 10.37	11 49	6 17	5 43	♏	1 25
Saturday	6	Henry Albert	☿ in ♍ 7* rises 7.25	11 48	6 18	5 42	♏	2 10
40) 19th Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 11 h. 22 m.				
Sunday	7	Theodore Beza	☿ Stationary	11 48	6 19	5 41	♏	2 54
Monday	8	Robert Grosshead	♂ ♀ ☾, ♂ ☿ ☾, ☾ in ♍	11 48	6 20	5 40	♏	3 41
Tuesday	9	U.H. Hershey b.1843	♂ ♀ ♀ ☿ sets 6.0 ☿	11 47	6 22	5 38	♏	4 30
Wednesday	10	Justus Jonas	☾ 10. 12.35 a. m. ☾	11 47	6 23	5 37	♏	sets
Thursday	11	Vallenchamp d.1854	☿ in Perihelion	11 47	6 24	5 36	♏	7 30
Friday	12	G. T. Haines b.1809	♂ ♀ ☾, ♀ sets 9.20	11 46	6 26	5 34	♏	8 9
Saturday	13	Elizabeth Frey	Arcturus sets 8.10	11 46	6 27	5 33	♏	8 50
41) 20th Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 11 h. 6 m.				
Sunday	14	Nicholas Ridley	☿ Gr. Elong. W	11 46	6 28	5 32	♏	9 47
Monday	15	Jac. Wagner b.1824	♂ Gr. Hel. Lat. N.	11 46	6 29	5 31	♏	10 38
Tuesday	16	Gallus	☾ 16. 3.25 p. m. ☾	11 45	6 30	5 30	♏	11 31
Wednesday	17	Recall of Ed. of N.	☾ Markab sou. 9.30	11 45	6 32	5 28	♏	morn.
Thursday	18	St. Luke	☾ Capella souths 3.31	11 45	6 33	5 27	♏	12 12
Friday	19	Chr. Schmidt	7* rises 6.34	11 44	6 35	5 25	♏	12 56
Saturday	20	J. Marquardt b.1815	♂ ☿ ☾, Altair sou. 6.4	11 44	6 36	5 24	♏	1 47
42) 21st Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 10 h. 46 m.				
Sunday	21	Bishop Long b.1800	☿ Gr. Hel. Lat. N.	11 44	6 37	5 23	♏	2 38
Monday	22	Hedwig	Aldebaran ris. 7.45 ♍	11 44	6 39	5 21	♏	3 27
Tuesday	23	H. Martyn	☾ Enters ♍	11 44	6 40	5 20	♏	4 22
Wednesday	24	M. Schlatter	☾ 24. 12.58 p. m. ☾	11 44	6 41	5 19	♏	rises
Thursday	25	John Huss	☾ ☾ in Apogee	11 44	6 42	5 18	♏	6 46
Friday	26	Thos. Buck d.1842	Sirius rises 11.32	11 44	6 44	5 16	♏	7 30
Saturday	27	Fruementius	Orion rises 9.14	11 44	6 45	5 15	♏	8 16
43) 22nd Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 10 h. 30 m.				
Sunday	28	Simon & Jude	Altair sets 12.02	11 44	6 46	5 14	♏	9 2
Monday	29	Alfred the Great	Andromeda sou. 9.58	11 44	6 47	5 13	♏	9 54
Tuesday	30	Jacob Sturm	Antares sets 6.26	11 44	6 48	5 12	♏	10 50
Wednesday	31	Reformation	Procyon ris. 10.52 ☾	11 44	6 50	5 10	♏	11 22

Saturn is in Conjunction with the Sun on the 17th and cannot be seen.

Weather Forecast—1 Cooler, 2 Frosty, fair, 3 Warm, 4 Clouds, rain, 5 Dull day, 6 Cool, frosty, 7 Cloudy, 8 Variable, 9 Cloudy, 10 Windy, rain, 11 Rainy day, 12 Drizzly, wet, 13 Milder, 14 Pleasant, 15 Clouds, 16 Stormy, 17 Blustery, 18 Showery, 19 Warmer, 20 Windy, cool, 21 Blustery, 22 Frosty, 23 Clouds, 24 Foggy, wet, 25 Damp day, 26 Windy, 27 Variable, 28 Milder, 29 Fair day, 30 Warm, 31 Windy, rain.

Teacher: "Why don't you use your brains, Robert?"

Bobby: "'Cause I want them to last."
—*Boston Transcript*.





































"They say the King of Denmark leads a dog's life."

"Of course; he's a great Dane, isn't he?"—*Lampoon*.

11th Month

NOVEMBER, 1923

30 Days

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME.	SUN rises	SUN sets.	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.
Thursday	1	C. F. Zimmermann b. 1842	 1. 3.20 p. m.	11 44	6 51	5 9		11 59
Friday	2	Ad. Miller b. 1831	 Sirius rises 10.48	11 44	6 52	5 8		morn.
Saturday	3	J. Schaeffe b. 1821	Orion rises 8.46	11 44	6 53	5 7		12 44
44) 23rd Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 10 h. 12 m.				
Sunday	4	W. Schmidt b. 1809	♂ ♀ ♄, ♀ in ♊, ☾ in ♏	11 44	6 54	5 6		1 48
Monday	5	Chas. Hesser b. 1807	♂ rises 3.10	11 44	6 55	5 5		2 54
Tuesday	6	C. Ehrhardt d. 1885	Arietas sou. 10.44	11 44	6 56	5 4		3 58
Wednesday	7	Willibrord	♂ ♄ ☾. ♄ rises 5.12	11 44	6 57	5 3		5 00
Thursday	8	Willehead	 8. 7.49 a. m.	11 44	6 58	5 2		sets
Friday	9	J. v. Staupitz	♂ ♄ ☾, ♄ ♀ ☾	11 45	6 59	5 1		6 10
Saturday	10	Martin Luther	♄ sets 7.20	11 45	7 0	5 0		7 14
45) 24th Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 9 h. 44 m.				
Sunday	11	† Martin, Bishop	7 * souths 10.36	11 45	7 1	4 59		8 17
Monday	12	Livinus	Vega sets 11.52	11 45	7 3	4 57		9 11
Tuesday	13	Arcadius	Rigel ris. 7.25	11 45	7 4	4 56		10 20
Wednesday	14	J. Borkert b. 1805	♄ in ♊, Spica ris. 4.33	11 45	7 5	4 55		11 24
Thursday	15	Jacob Boas b. 1815	15. 4.13 a. m.	11 45	7 6	4 54		morn.
Friday	16	S. Dickover d. 1883	 ♂ ♄ ☾, ☾ in ♊	11 45	7 7	4 53		12 19
Saturday	17	M. Heil b. 1839	Orion rises 7.52	11 45	7 8	4 52		12 52
46) 25th Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 9 h. 38 m.				
Sunday	18	Gregory	Capella sou. 1.18	11 45	7 9	4 51		1 48
Monday	19	Elizabeth	Altair sets 10.33	11 46	7 10	4 50		2 37
Tuesday	20	John Williams	Acturus rises 3.18	11 46	7 11	4 49		3 29
Wednesday	21	Columbanus	Andromeda sou. 8.15	11 46	7 11	4 49		4 18
Thursday	22	Phil. Wagner b. 1800	 Enters ♄ ♂ ♄ ☾	11 46	7 12	4 48		5 10
Friday	23	Clement of Rome	23. 7.29 a. m.	11 47	7 13	4 47		rises
Saturday	24	Jas. Dunlap b. 1809	 Stationary.	11 47	7 14	4 46		6 8
47) 26th Sunday after Trinity				Day's length 9 h. 32 m.				
Sunday	25	Catharine	7 * souths 11.43	11 47	7 15	4 45		6 56
Monday	26	Conrad	Sirius rises 9.24	11 48	7 15	4 45		7 44
Tuesday	27	Marg. Blaarer	Rigel rises 7.32	11 48	7 16	4 44		8 46
Wednesday	28	L. E. Knerr b. 1838	Orion rises 9.18	11 48	7 17	4 43		9 42
Thursday	29	Thanksgiving	Markab souths 6.36	11 49	7 17	4 43		10 40
Friday	30	Andrew	♄ ☾ ☾ Arietas sou. 9.32	11 49	7 18	4 42		11 38

Jupiter is in Conjunction with the Sun on the 10th and cannot be seen.

Weather Forecast—1 Fair day, 2 Warm, 3 Indian Summer, 4 Smoky, dull, 5 Warm day, 6 Variable, 7 Foggy, damp, 8 Clouds, 9 Changeable, 10 Windy, dull, 11 Variable, 12 Clouds, dull, 13 Windy day, 14 Blustery, 15 Stormy, 16 Snow storms, 17 Windy, cold, 18 Variable, 19 Clouds, 20 Rain or snow, 21 Damp, foggy, 22 Windy, 23 High winds, 24 Colder, 25 Clear, 26 Fair day, 27 Cloudy, 28 Damp, wet, 29 Variable, 30 Pleasant.














































"What's the problem?"
 "A perplexing one. Mrs. Skiddo claims she got six bad eggs in the last lot."
 "Well?"
 "She wants me to make 'em good."

Soaring—Professor in Agronomy to Phil Weinburg: "Name three articles containing starch."
 "Two cuffs and a collar."—*The Lombard Review*.

12th Month

DECEMBER, 1923

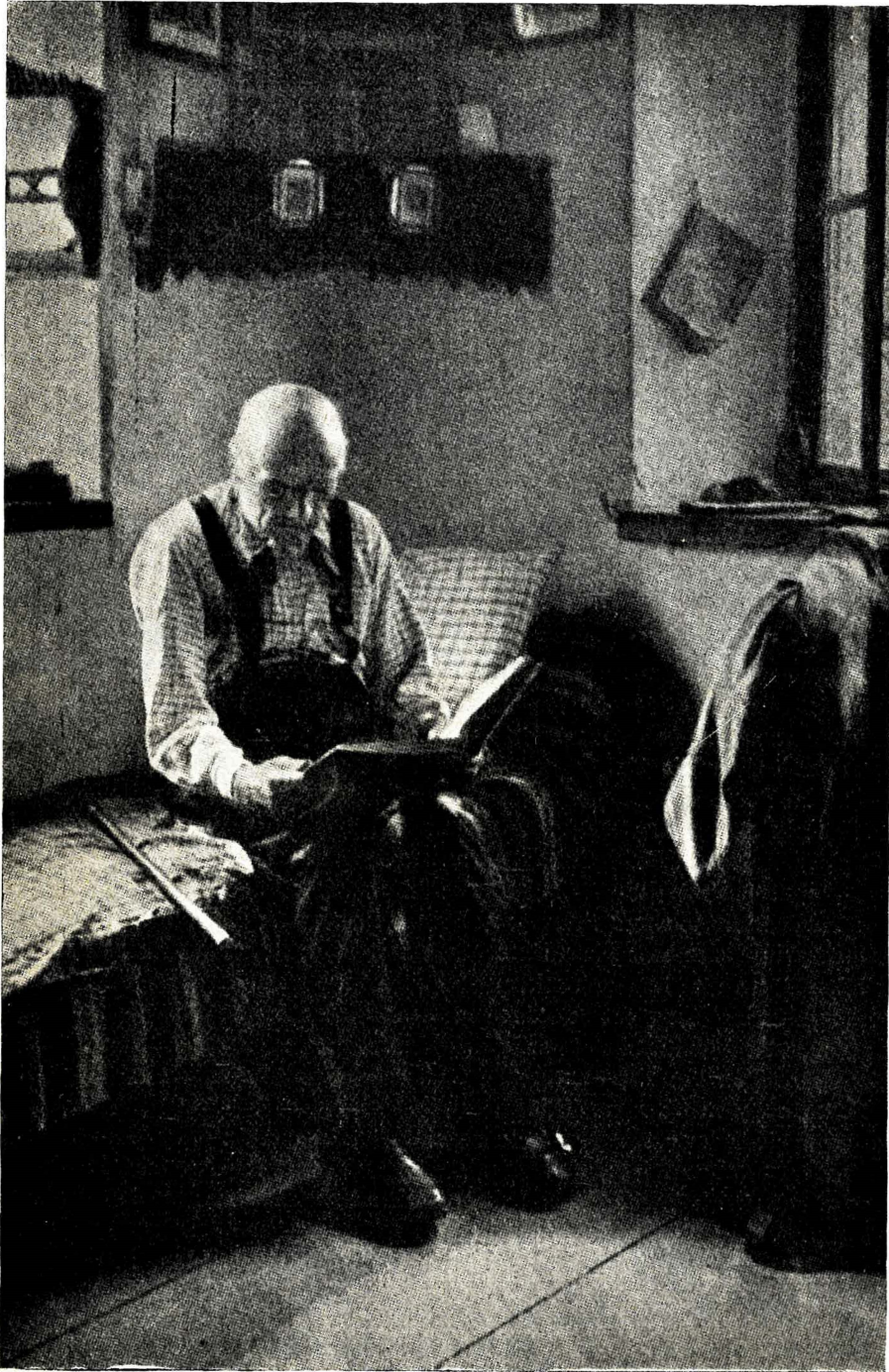
31 Days

WEEK DAYS	DATE	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME.	SUN rise	SUN sets.	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.
Saturday	1	Jas. Dunlap d. 1884	 1. 4.41 a. m.	11 50	7 19	4 41		morn.
48) 1st Sunday in Advent				Day's length 9 h. 22 m.				
Sunday	2	John Ruysbroek	 2 h, 7 * sou. 10.52	11 50	7 19	4 41		12 44
Monday	3	John Walter d. 1818	h rises 3.00	11 50	7 20	4 40		1 50
Tuesday	4	G. v. Zuetphen	 2 C, 6 h C. h rises 4.10	11 51	7 20	4 40		3 2
Wednesday	5	Nicolaus	h rises 5.30	11 51	7 21	4 39		4 14
Thursday	6	W. Stegner b. 1832	 2 C, □ ♄ ☽	11 51	7 22	4 38		5 32
Friday	7	C. Hammer b. 1809	 7. 8.2 a. m. ☽ in P.	11 52	7 23	4 37		sets
Saturday	8	A. A. Smith d. 1891	 Orion rises 6.22	11 52	7 23	4 37		6 36
49) 2nd Sunday in Advent				Day's length 9 h. 16 m.				
Sunday	9	B. Schmolck	 6 C, ♀ in Aphelion ☽	11 53	7 23	4 37		7 20
Monday	10	Paul Eber	♀ sets 8.20	11 53	7 24	4 36		8 12
Tuesday	11	H. v. Zuetphen	Spica rises 2.37	11 54	7 24	4 36		9 10
Wednesday	12	Christ. Glaus d. 1875	7 * souths 10.16	11 54	7 24	4 36		10 14
Thursday	13	Berthold	Sirius rises 8.27	11 55	7 25	4 35		11 24
Friday	14	Dioseurus	 14. 9.10 p. m.	11 55	7 25	4 35		morn.
Saturday	15	Ignatius	 ♄ Gr. Hel. L. S. ☽	11 56	7 25	4 35		12 08
50) 3rd Sunday in Advent				Day's length 9 h. 10 m.				
Sunday	16	Ananias	Fomalhaut sets 9.16	11 57	7 25	4 35		12 51
Monday	17	M. Yauch d. 1885	Markab sets 12.8	11 57	7 25	4 35		1 36
Tuesday	18	Seckendorf	Arietis souths 8.16	11 58	7 25	4 35		2 22
Wednesday	19	Ember Day	Regulus rises 9.20	11 58	7 25	4 35		3 32
Thursday	20	A. Schaeffer d. 1870	7 * souths 9.43, ☽ in A.	11 59	7 25	4 35		4 20
Friday	21	St. Thomas	Orion souths 11.47	11 59	7 25	4 35		4 56
Saturday	22	Hugo McKeil	☽ Enters ♊ { Shortest day Winter Begins	☽	7 26	4 34		5 44
51) 4th Sunday in Advent				Day's length 9 h. 10 m.				
Sunday	23	Anna du Bourg	 23. 12.5 a. m. ☽ slow	7 25	4 35		rises	
Monday	24	J. Farnsworth d. 1883	 Antares sets 8.10	12 1	7 25	4 35		5 50
Tuesday	25	Christmas	Sirius south 12.24	12 1	7 25	4 35		6 43
Wednesday	26	Stephen	Rigel souths 10.46	12 2	7 25	4 35		7 38
Thursday	27	H. Krecke, sr. d. 1883	 6 ♄ C, ♄ Gr. Elong. E.	12 2	7 25	4 35		8 20
Friday	28	Innocents	Vega sets 8.46. ☽ in ♊	12 2	7 25	4 35		9 2
Saturday	29	David	Orion souths 11.20	12 3	7 24	4 36		11 00
52) Sunday after Christmas				Day's length 9 h. 12 m.				
Sunday	30	J. P. Leib b. 1802	 30 3.40 p. m. ☽	12 3	7 24	4 36		morn.
Monday	31	Sylvester	 ♄ Gr. Hel. Lat. S.	12 3	7 24	4 36		12 49

Weather Forecast—1 Cloudy, damp, 2 Snow or rain, 3 Colder, 4 High wind, 5 Colder, 6 Cloudy, cold, 7 Rough day, 8 Blustery, 9 Clearing, 10 Fair, 11 Windy, fair, 12 Cloudy, rain, 13 Showery, 14 Colder, 15 Very cold, 16 Windy, 17 Fair day, 18 Milder, 19 Clouds, 20 Snow, 21 Sleet and snow, 22 Variable, 23 Stormy, snow, 24 Windy, 25 Unsettled, 26 Stormy, cold, 27 Very cold, 28 Gloomy, 29 Variable, 30 Foggy, damp, 31 Stormy day.

"When water becomes ice," asked the teacher, "what is the great change that takes place?"

"The greatest change, ma'am," said the little boy, "is the change in price."—*Christian Advocate.*



The International Sunday-School Lessons

The Improved Uniform Series for 1923

Prepared by the International Sunday-School Lesson Committee

FIRST QUARTER

Jesus the World's Savior : Studies in Luke

(Second Half of a Six Months' Course)

LESSON I—JANUARY 7.

JESUS HEALING ON THE SABBATH. Luke 13: 10-17.

GOLDEN TEXT: It is lawful to do good on the sabbath day. Matt. 12: 12.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Luke 13: 10-17. A Woman Healed on the Sabbath.
T. Matt. 12: 9-13. A Man Healed on the Sabbath.
W. John 9: 1-14. Sightless Eyes Opened on the Sabbath.
Th. Matt. 12: 1-8. Jesus Lord of the Sabbath.
F. Exodus 23: 10-13. The Sabbath for Refreshment.
S. Heb. 4: 4-11. The Sabbath a Type.
S. Psalm 103: 1-8. Praising Our Helper.

LESSON II—JANUARY 14.

JESUS TEACHING HUMILITY. Luke 14: 7-14.

GOLDEN TEXT: God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble. 1 Peter 5: 5.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Luke 14: 7-14. The Stepping-stone to Honor.
T. James 4: 1-10. Humility Before Promotion.
W. Prov. 16: 18-23. Pride Dangerous.
Th. Matt. 8: 5-13. A Humble Officer.
F. 1 Peter 5: 1-11. Church Leaders Girded with Humility.
S. Phil. 2: 5-11. The Humility of Christ.
S. Psalm 15: 1-5. A Humble and Upright Man.

LESSON III—JANUARY 21.

THE PRODIGAL SON. (May be used with Temperance Applications.) Luke 15: 11-24.

GOLDEN TEXT: There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth. Luke 15: 10.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Luke 15: 11-24. The Loving Father and the Lost Son.
T. John 3: 11-21. The Revelation of Love.
W. 1 John 4: 7-21. The Response to Love.
Th. Eph. 2: 1-10. The Riches of Love.
F. Rom. 8: 31-39. The Reaches of Love.
S. Rev. 3: 14-22. The Reproof of Love.
S. Psalm 143: 1-8. Leaning on God's Loving-kindness.

LESSON IV—JANUARY 28.

THE RICH MAN AND LAZARUS. Luke 16: 19-31.

GOLDEN TEXT: Charge them that are rich in this present world, that they be not high-minded, nor have their hope set on the uncertainty of riches, but on God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy. 1 Tim. 6: 17.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Luke 16: 19-31. The Rich Man and Lazarus.
T. Psalm 49: 6-13. Foolish Trust in Riches.
W. Matt. 19: 16-22. The Danger of Riches.
Th. Matt. 19: 23-30. Winning True Riches.
F. Eph. 3: 1-13. The True Riches.
S. Eph. 3: 14-21. Praying for the True Riches.
S. Psalm 37: 1-9. Resting on God's Faithfulness.

LESSON V—FEBRUARY 4.

THE GRACE OF GRATITUDE. Luke 17: 11-19.
GOLDEN TEXT: Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, And into his courts with praise: Give thanks unto him, and bless his name. Psalm 100: 4.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Luke 17: 11-19. The Grace of Gratitude.
T. Psalm 92: 1-8. Gratitude is Good.
W. Acts 27: 33-36. Grace at Meals.
Th. Psalm 100: 1-5. Thanksgiving in the Sanctuary.
F. Eph. 5: 15-21. Gratitude for All Things.
S. Matt. 26: 26-30. Our Lord's Example.
S. Psalm 103: 13-22. "The Lovingkindness of Jehovah."

LESSON VI—FEBRUARY 11.

THE SPIRIT OF PRAYER. Luke 18: 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT: The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit: A broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. Psalm 51: 17.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Luke 18: 1-8. Persistent Prayer.
Th. Luke 18: 9-14. Humble Prayer.
W. Luke 18: 35-43. Faithful Prayer.
T. 1 Kings 8: 33-40. Repentant Prayer.
F. Psalm 119: 145-152. Whole-hearted Prayer.
S. James 5: 13-20. Prevailing Prayer.
S. Psalm 4: 1-8. Trustful Prayer.

LESSON VII—FEBRUARY 18.

JESUS AND ZACCHÆUS. Luke 19: 1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT: The Son of man came to seek and to save that which was lost. Luke 19: 10.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Luke 19: 1-10. Jesus and Zacchæus.
T. 2 Kings 5: 20-27. Greed and Its Punishment.
W. Hab. 2: 6-14. The Woes of the Oppressor.
Th. Luke 3: 7-14. The Baptist and the Publicans.
F. Deut. 15: 7-11. Helping the Poor.
S. Matt. 7: 13-20. "By Their Fruits."
S. Psalm 24: 1-5. Right Living Leads to Blessing.

LESSON VIII—FEBRUARY 25.

THE PARABLE OF THE POUNDS. Luke 19: 11-26.

GOLDEN TEXT: He that is faithful in a very little is faithful also in much. Luke 16: 10.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M. Luke 19: 11-26. Using or Losing Our Gifts.
T. Matt. 25: 14-29. The Talents.
W. Rom. 3: 1-4. Stewards of the Law.
T. 1 Cor. 4: 1-5. Stewards of the Gospel.
F. 1 Peter 4: 7-11. Stewards of Grace.
S. Luke 12: 41-48. The Standard of Stewardship.
S. Psalm 26: 1-12. Walking in Integrity.

LESSON IX—MARCH 4.

JESUS TEACHING IN THE TEMPLE. Luke 20: 19-26; 21: 1-4.

GOLDEN TEXT: Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's. Luke 20: 25.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M. Luke 20: 1-8. Wisdom's Answer.
T. Luke 20: 9-16. Rejecting the Heir.
W. Luke 20: 19-26. Giving God His Own.
T. Luke 21: 1-4. Giving One's Living.
F. Lev. 27: 28-34. The Tenth Belongs to God.
S. 1 Cor. 16: 1-4. The Christian Offering.
S. Psalm 2. The Rejected One Shall Reign.

LESSON X—MARCH 11.

JESUS IN GETHSEMANE. Luke 22: 39-48, 54.

GOLDEN TEXT—Christ also suffered for sins once, the righteous for the unrighteous, that he might bring us to God. 1 Peter 3: 18.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M. Luke 22: 39-48. Jesus in Gethsemane.
T. Heb. 5: 1-10. The Suffering High Priest.
W. Psalm 40: 6-10. An Example of Obedience.
T. Heb. 10: 8-14. The Final Sacrifice.
F. Heb. 2: 14-18. A Sympathetic High Priest.
S. Phil. 3: 7-12. Sharing His Sufferings.
S. Psalm 22: 1-8. The Faith Which is Never Forsaken.

LESSON XI—MARCH 18.

JESUS CRUCIFIED. Luke 23: 33-46.

GOLDEN TEXT: He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed. Isa. 53: 5.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M. Luke 23: 33-46. Jesus Crucified.
T. Dan. 9: 24-27. Christ's Death Predicted.
W. Acts 17: 1-4. Christ's Death Necessary.
T. Acts 2: 22-28. Christ's Death Foreknown.
F. John 10: 11-18. Christ's Death Voluntary.
S. 1 Cor. 11: 23-29. Christ's Death Commemorated.
S. Isaiah 53: 8-11. Healed by His Wounds.

LESSON XII—MARCH 25.

REVIEW: JESUS THE WORLD'S SAVIOUR. Rev. 7: 9-17.

GOLDEN TEXT: Faithful is the saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners. 1 Tim. 1: 15.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M. Luke 13: 10-17. Jesus Healing.
T. Luke 15: 1-7. Jesus Seeking.
W. Luke 16: 19-31. Jesus Warning.
T. Luke 20: 19-26. Jesus Teaching.
F. Luke 22: 39-46. Jesus Suffering.
S. Luke 23: 44-49. Jesus Dying.
S. Rev. 7: 9-17. Jesus Saving.

SECOND QUARTER

Great Men and Women of the Bible

I. The Old Testament

(First Quarter of a Six Months' Course)

LESSON I—APRIL 1.

THE WALK TO EMMAUS. (Easter Lesson.) Luke 24: 13-31.

GOLDEN TEXT: Why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here, but is risen. Luke 24: 5, 6.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M. Luke 24: 13-24. The Walk to Emmaus.
T. Luke 24: 25-32. Jesus Makes Himself Known.
W. Matt. 28: 1-10. The Risen Lord.
T. John 20: 19-29. Jesus Appears to His Disciples.
F. Acts 1: 1-8. The Ascension of Jesus.
S. 1 Cor. 15: 12-20. Christ's Resurrection Our Hope.
S. Isaiah 53: 7-12. The Humiliation of Christ.

LESSON II—APRIL 8.

ABRAHAM, THE HERO OF FAITH. Gen. 12: 1-5; Heb. 11: 8-10, 17-19.

GOLDEN TEXT: Abraham believed God, and it was reckoned unto him for righteousness. Romans 4: 3.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M. Gen. 12: 1-5. The Call of Abram.
T. Gen. 13: 5-12. Abram and Lot.
W. Gen. 15: 1-6. Abram Justified by Faith.
T. Gen. 17: 1-8. Abram—Abraham.
F. Gen. 22: 8-13. The Trial of Abraham's Faith.
S. Rom. 4: 13-18. The Father of the Faithful.
S. Psalm 40: 1-8. Human Need and Divine Grace.

LESSON III—APRIL 15.

JOSEPH, THE PRESERVER OF HIS PEOPLE. Gen. 45: 3-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which Jehovah thy God giveth thee. Ex. 20: 12.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M. Gen. 37: 1-4. The Favorite Child.
T. Gen. 37: 23-28. Joseph Sold by His Brothers.
W. Gen. 41: 25-36. Joseph Interpreting Pharaoh's Dreams.
T. Gen. 41: 37-45. Joseph Honored.
F. Gen. 45: 3-11. Joseph Forgiving His Brothers.
S. Gen. 46: 28-34. Joseph and His Father.
S. Psalm 20: 1-9. The Source of Deliverance.

LESSON IV—APRIL 22.

MOSES: LIBERATOR AND LAWGIVER. Exodus 14: 10, 13-22.

GOLDEN TEXT: Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of Jehovah. Exodus 14: 13.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Exod. 2: 1-10. Birth and Rescue of Moses.
 T. Exod. 3: 1-10. The Call of Moses.
 W. Exod. 14: 13-22. Through the Red Sea.
 T. Exod. 19: 16-20. Moses on the Mount.
 F. Exod. 20: 3-17. The Ten Commandments.
 S. Deut. 34: 1-8. The Death of Moses.
 S. Psalm 70: 1-5. God, the Deliverer.

LESSON V—APRIL 29.

- RUTH, THE FAITHFUL DAUGHTER. Ruth 1: 14-22.
 GOLDEN TEXT: Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Ruth 1: 16.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Ruth 1: 6-13. Naomi and Ruth.
 T. Ruth 1: 14-22. Ruth, the Faithful Daughter.
 W. Ruth 2: 1-7. Ruth in the Fields of Boaz.
 T. Ruth 4: 9-12. Ruth, the Wife of Boaz.
 F. Ruth 4: 14-17. Ruth, an Ancestor of Christ.
 S. Judges 11: 34-40. Jephthah's Daughter.
 S. Psalm 91: 1-16. The Safety of the Godly.

LESSON VI—MAY 6.

- SAMUEL, JUDGE AND PROPHET. 1 Sam. 12: 1-5, 20-25.
 GOLDEN TEXT: Only fear Jehovah, and serve him in truth with all your heart; for consider how great things he hath done for you. 1 Sam. 12: 24.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. 1 Sam. 1: 21-28. The Boy Samuel.
 T. 1 Sam. 2: 1-10. Hannah's Song of Thanksgiving.
 W. 1 Sam. 3: 1-10. Samuel Called by God.
 T. 1 Sam. 9: 25-10: 1. Samuel Anointing Saul.
 F. 1 Sam. 16: 6-13. Samuel Anointing David.
 S. 1 Sam. 12: 1-5. Samuel—A Faithful Leader.
 S. Psalm 26: 1-7. Jehovah, the Judge.

LESSON VII—MAY 13.

- DAVID, THE POET-KING. 1 Sam. 16: 1-13.
 GOLDEN TEXT: Surely goodness and lovingkindness shall follow me all the days of my life. Psalm 23: 6.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. 1 Sam. 16: 19-23. David Before Saul.
 T. 1 Sam. 17: 45-51. David and Goliath.
 W. 1 Sam. 20: 35-42. David and Jonathan.
 T. Psalm 51: 1-13. David Before Jehovah.
 F. Psalms 8, 23. David, the Poet.
 S. 2 Sam. 7: 18-26. David, the King.
 S. Psalm 1. The Blessed Life.

LESSON VIII—MAY 20.

- ELIJAH, THE BRAVE REFORMER. 1 Kings 18: 30-39.
 GOLDEN TEXT: Choose you this day whom ye will serve. Josh. 24: 15.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. 1 Kings 17: 1-7. Elijah Introduced.
 T. 1 Kings 17: 17-24. Elijah Raises the Widow's Son.
 W. 1 Kings 18: 30-39. Elijah at Mt. Carmel.
 T. 1 Kings 19: 1-8. Elijah Under the Juniper Tree.
 F. 1 Kings 19: 13-18. Elijah at Mount Horeb.
 S. 2 Kings 2: 1-11. Elijah's Translation.
 S. Psalm 2. Christ is King.

LESSON IX—MAY 27.

- ISAIAH, THE STATESMAN-PROPHET. Isaiah 6: 1-8.
 GOLDEN TEXT: Here am I; send me. Isaiah 6: 8.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Isa. 6: 1-8. Isaiah's Call.
 T. 2 Kings 19: 32-37. The Victory Over Sennacherib.
 W. 2 Kings 20: 1-7. Hezekiah's Life Lengthened.
 T. 2 Kings 20: 12-19. The Babylonian Captivity Foretold.
 F. Isa. 11: 1-9. Isaiah's Prophecy of Peace.
 S. Isa. 63: 1-9. Isaiah's Prophecy of the Saviour.
 S. Isa. 12. Isaiah's Vision of Strength.

LESSON X—JUNE 3.

- JEREMIAH, THE PROPHET OF COURAGE.
 (May be used with Temperance Applications.)
 Jer. 35: 5-14, 18, 19.
 GOLDEN TEXT: Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong. 1 Cor. 16: 13.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Jer. 1: 5-10. The Call of Jeremiah.
 T. Jer. 7: 1-7. Jeremiah Preaching Repentance.
 W. Jer. 26: 10-15. Jeremiah's Faithfulness.
 T. Jer. 35: 5-14. The Story of the Rechabites.
 F. Jer. 42: 4-12. Jeremiah Praying for His People.
 S. Jer. 43: 4-10. Jeremiah in Egypt.
 S. Psalm 94: 16-23. God, the Defender of the Afflicted.

LESSON XI—JUNE 10.

- NEHEMIAH, THE BOLD BUILDER. Neh. 4: 6-15.
 GOLDEN TEXT: Be not ye afraid of them: remember the Lord. Neh. 4: 14.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Neh. 1: 5-11. Nehemiah's Prayer.
 T. Neh. 2: 1-8. Nehemiah Before the King.
 W. Neh. 4: 6-15. A Man Who Was Not Afraid.
 T. Neh. 5: 6-13. Nehemiah Rebuking Extortioners.
 F. Neh. 8: 9-12. Nehemiah, the Comforter.
 S. Neh. 13: 10-19. Nehemiah, the Reformer.
 S. Psalm 46: 1-7. God Our Refuge and Strength.

LESSON XII—JUNE 17.

- ESTHER, THE PATRIOT QUEEN. Esther 4: 13-5: 8.
 GOLDEN TEXT: Who knoweth whether thou art not come to the kingdom for such a time as this? Esther 4: 14.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Esther 1: 13-22. Vashti Deposed.
 T. Esther 2: 15-18. Esther Chosen Queen.
 W. Esther 3: 8-13. Haman Plotting Against the Jews.
 T. Esther 4: 13-5: 3. Esther's Heroism.
 F. Esther 7: 4-11. Mordecai Honored.
 S. Esther 8: 1-10. Haman Hanged.
 S. Psalm 124. Help in Jehovah.

LESSON XIII—JUNE 24.

- REVIEW: GREAT MEN AND WOMEN OF THE OLD TESTAMENT. Psalm 99.
 GOLDEN TEXT—Let us also, seeing we are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us. Hebrews 12: 1.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Gen. 12: 1-5. The Call of Abram.
 T. Gen. 45: 3-11. Joseph Forgiving His Brothers.
 W. Exod. 3: 1-10. The Call of Moses.
 T. Ruth 1: 14-22. Ruth, the Faithful Daughter.
 F. Isa. 6: 1-8. The Call of Isaiah.
 S. Psalm 23. The Shepherd Psalm.
 S. Psalm 99. Jehovah, the King.

THIRD QUARTER

Great Men and Women of the Bible

II. The New Testament

(Second Quarter of a Six Months' Course)

LESSON I—JULY 1.

JOHN THE BAPTIST. (May be used with Temperance Applications.) Luke 3: 3-8; 7: 24-28
 GOLDEN TEXT: Blessed be the Lord, the God of Israel; For he hath visited and wrought redemption for his people. Luke 1: 68.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Luke 3: 1-8. A Voice in the Wilderness.
 T. Luke 1: 5-17. The Parents of John.
 W. Luke 1: 67-80. The "Benedictus."
 T. John 1: 19-34. The Witness of John.
 F. Luke 7: 24-28. Jesus' Estimate of John.
 S. Mark 6: 14-29. The Death of John the Baptist.
 S. Isa. 40: 1-8. Revealing the Glory of Jehovah.

LESSON II—JULY 8.

MARY, THE MOTHER OF JESUS. Luke 2: 41-52.
 GOLDEN TEXT: Thou shalt call his name Jesus; for it is he that shall save his people from their sins. Matt. 1: 21.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Luke 1: 26-38. Mary and the Angel.
 T. Matt. 1: 18-25. The Divine Birth of Jesus.
 W. Luke 2: 1-7. Mary at Bethlehem.
 T. Luke 2: 41-52. Mary and the Boy Jesus.
 F. John 2: 1-11. Mary at the Marriage Feast.
 S. John 19: 25-30. Mary at the Cross.
 S. Luke 1: 46-55. The "Magnificat."

LESSON III—JULY 15.

SIMON PETER. Matt. 16: 13-18, 21-23; John 21: 15-17.
 GOLDEN TEXT: Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee. John 21: 17.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Matt. 16: 13-18. Peter's Confession.
 T. John 1: 35-42. Peter Brought to Jesus.
 W. Matt. 4: 18-22. Peter a Fisher of Men.
 T. Luke 5: 1-11. A Lesson in Fishing.
 F. Luke 22: 54-62. Peter's Fall.
 S. John 21: 15-23. Peter's Restoration.
 S. 1 Peter 2: 1-10. Jesus the Corner Stone.

LESSON IV—JULY 22.

JOHN THE APOSTLE. Luke 9: 49-56; John 19: 25-27; 1 John 4: 7, 8.
 GOLDEN TEXT: God is love; and he that abideth in love abideth in God, and God abideth in him. 1 John 4: 16.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Mark 1: 16-20. The Call of John the Apostle.
 T. Matt. 17: 1-8. John at the Transfiguration.
 W. Luke 9: 49-56. The Intolerance of John.
 T. John 13: 21-30. John the Beloved Disciple.
 F. Acts 4: 13-22. The Boldness of John.
 S. Rev. 1: 1-11. The Revelation of John.
 S. 1 John 4: 11-21. John's Message of Love.

LESSON V—JULY 29.

MATTHEW THE PUBLICAN. Matthew 9: 9-13;
 Luke 5: 27, 28.
 GOLDEN TEXT: I am not come to call the righteous but sinners. Luke 5: 32.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Matt. 9: 9-13. The Call of Matthew.
 T. Luke 5: 27-32. Matthew's Feast.
 W. Luke 18: 9-14. A Publican's Prayer.
 T. Luke 15: 1-10. Joy Over a Repentant Sinner.
 F. Matt. 16: 21-28. Finding and Losing Life.
 S. Matt. 13: 44-52. Parables of the Kingdom.
 S. Isa. 55: 1-7. The Universal Invitation.

LESSON VI—AUGUST 5.

MARY MAGDALENE. Luke 8: 1-3; John 19: 25; 20: 11-18.
 GOLDEN TEXT: Our soul hath waited for Jehovah; He is our help and our shield. Psalm 33: 20.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Luke 8: 1-3. Mary Magdalene Healed.
 T. Luke 7: 36-50. A Sinful Woman Saved.
 W. Matt. 27: 54-56. The Last at the Cross.
 T. Luke 23: 50-56. Following to the Tomb.
 F. Mark 16: 1-9. First at the Empty Tomb.
 S. John 20: 11-18. The First to See the Risen Christ.
 S. Psalm 45: 1-8. The Song of the Redeemed.

LESSON VII—AUGUST 12.

MARTHA AND MARY. Luke 10: 38-42; Mark 14: 3-9.
 GOLDEN TEXT: Mary hath chosen the good part, which shall not be taken away from her. Luke 10: 42.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Luke 10: 38-42. Martha and Mary.
 T. John 11: 1-16. Lazarus the Brother.
 W. John 11: 17-30. Jesus, Martha and Mary.
 T. John 11: 31-46. Jesus Raises Lazarus.
 F. John 12: 1-8. A Token of Love.
 S. Prov. 31: 10-31. A Godly Woman.
 S. Psalm 116: 1-8. Thanksgiving for Deliverance.

LESSON VIII—AUGUST 19.

STEPHEN THE MARTYR. Acts 6: 8-15; 7: 54-60.
 GOLDEN TEXT: Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or anguish, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? Rom. 8: 35.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Acts 6: 8-15. Stephen's Ministry.
 T. Acts 7: 1-16. Stephen's Defence.
 W. Acts 7: 17-34. Stephen's Defence.
 T. Acts 7: 35-53. Stephen's Defence.
 F. Acts 7: 54-60. Martyrdom of Stephen.
 S. Rev. 7: 9-17. Through Great Tribulation.
 S. Rom. 8: 31-39. Conquerors Through Love.

LESSON IX—AUGUST 26.

BARNABAS THE GREAT-HEARTED. Acts 4: 36, 37; 11: 19-30.

GOLDEN TEXT: He was a good man, and full of the Holy Spirit and of faith. Acts 11: 24.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Acts 13: 1-12. Barnabas Chosen as a Missionary.
 T. Acts 9: 26-31. Barnabas Befriends Saul.
 W. Acts 4: 32-37. Barnabas the Great-hearted.
 T. Acts 11: 19-30. Barnabas at Antioch.
 F. Acts 13: 44-52. Barnabas Preaching to Gentiles.
 S. Acts 14: 8-18. Barnabas Refuses Heathen Worship.
 S. Psalm 96: 1-10. Jehovah Reigneth.

LESSON X—SEPTEMBER 2.

PAUL THE APOSTLE. Acts 22: 3, 6-10; Phil. 3: 7-14.

GOLDEN TEXT: I press on toward the goal unto the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. Phil. 3: 14.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Acts 26: 1-11. Saul the Persecutor.
 T. Acts 26: 12-20. Saul's Conversion.
 W. Acts 26: 21-32. Paul Witnessing for Christ.
 T. Acts 16: 1-13. The Macedonian Call.
 F. 2 Cor. 11: 16-33. Paul's Tribulation.
 S. 2 Tim. 4: 1-8. Paul's Triumph.
 S. Psalm 96: 1-10. "Here am I, Send Me."

LESSON XI—SEPTEMBER 9.

JOHN MARK. Acts 12: 12, 25—13: 5; 15: 36-40; 2 Tim. 4: 11.

GOLDEN TEXT: Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might. Eccl. 9: 10.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Acts 12: 12-19. The Home of John Mark.
 T. Acts 12: 25—13: 5. Mark, a Missionary Helper.
 W. Mark 1: 1-11. Mark's Gospel Message.
 T. Mark 1: 21-31. "Straightway."
 F. 2 Tim. 4: 9-22. Mark, a Useful Minister.
 S. Mark 10: 35-45. The Greatness of Service.
 S. Psalm 32: 1-7. Blessedness of Forgiveness.

LESSON XII—SEPTEMBER 16.

LUKE, THE BELOVED PHYSICIAN. Luke 1: 1-4; Acts 1: 1; 16: 9-15; Col. 4: 14; 2 Tim. 4: 11.

GOLDEN TEXT: A friend loveth at all times; And a brother is born for adversity. Prov. 17: 17.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Luke 1: 1-4. Luke the Writer of the Gospel.
 T. Acts 1: 1-4. Luke the Writer of Acts.
 W. Acts 16: 10-15. Luke, a Companion of Paul.
 T. Col. 4: 10-18. Luke, the Beloved Physician.
 F. Luke 2: 8-20. Luke's Story of the Saviour's Birth.
 S. Luke 10: 25-37. Luke's Story of the Good Samaritan.
 S. Psalm 91: 9-16. The Security of the Righteous.

LESSON XIII—SEPTEMBER 23.

TIMOTHY, A GOOD MINISTER OF CHRIST JESUS. Acts 16: 1-3; Philippians 2: 19-22; 2 Timothy 1: 1-6; 3: 14, 15.

GOLDEN TEXT: Be thou an ensample to them that believe, in word, in manner of life, in love, in faith, in purity. 1 Tim. 4: 12.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. 2 Tim. 1: 1-8. Timothy's Early Training.
 T. 2 Tim. 3: 10-17. Doing Good from Childhood.
 W. Acts 16: 1-6. Timothy Called to Service.
 T. 2 Tim. 4: 1-5. Paul's Charge to Timothy.
 F. 1 Tim. 4: 6-16. A Good Minister of Christ Jesus.
 S. 2 Tim. 2: 1-15. A Good Soldier of Jesus Christ.
 S. Psalm 119: 9-16. A Young Man's Guide.

LESSON XIV—SEPTEMBER 30.

REVIEW: GREAT MEN AND WOMEN OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. Heb. 11: 13-16, 39, 40.
 GOLDEN TEXT: Therefore let us also, seeing we are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us. Heb. 12: 1.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Luke 3: 1-8. A Voice in the Wilderness.
 T. Luke 1: 46-55. The "Magnificat."
 W. Matt. 16: 13-18. Peter's Confession.
 T. John 13: 21-30. John the Beloved Disciple.
 F. 2 Tim. 4: 1-8. Paul's Triumph.
 S. 1 Tim. 4: 6-16. A Good Minister of Jesus Christ.
 S. Hebrews 11: 13-16. Heroes of the Faith.

FOURTH QUARTER

The Missionary Message of the Bible

(A Three Months' Course)

LESSON I—OCTOBER 7.

ABRAHAM, A BLESSING TO THE WHOLE WORLD. Gen. 12: 1-4; 18: 17, 18; 22: 15-18.

GOLDEN TEXT: In thee shall all the families of the earth be blessed. Gen. 12: 3.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Gen. 12: 1-9. A Promise of a New Nation.
 T. Gen. 15: 1-7. The Promise Renewed.
 W. Gen. 17: 1-8. A Father of Many Nations.
 T. Gen. 18: 23-33. Abraham Prays for a Wicked City.
 F. Gen. 22: 6-18. Faith is the Victory.
 S. Heb. 11: 8-19. Vision and Victory.
 S. Psalm 47. The People of the God of Abraham.

LESSON II—OCTOBER 14.

ISRAEL, A MISSIONARY NATION. Exodus 19: 1-6; Isaiah 43: 9-11; 45: 20-22.

GOLDEN TEXT: Ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and a holy nation. Exodus 19: 6.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Exodus 19: 1-9. God's Message to Israel.
 T. Exodus 14: 19-31. Israel Saved to Serve.
 W. Exodus 20: 1-17. The Law of the Nations.
 T. Isa. 43: 1-13. Israel's Testimony to the Nations.
 F. Isa. 45: 20-25. Israel's God and Ours.
 S. Rom. 11: 25-36. Israel and the Time of the Gentiles.
 S. Psalm 100. Praise to the Lord God of Israel.

LESSON III—OCTOBER 21.

ISRAEL IN THE MIDST OF THE NATIONS.
Joshua 1: 1-4; Isaiah 2: 2-4; 19: 23-25;
Ezekiel 5: 5.

GOLDEN TEXT: Look unto me and be ye saved,
all the ends of the earth. Isaiah 45: 22.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Josh. 1: 1-8. Israel in the Midst of the Nations.
T. Deut. 4: 1-9. Living Before the Nations.
W. Deut. 8: 1-11. Remembering God in Strange Lands.
T. Deut. 31: 9-13. The Feast of Tabernacles in the New Land.
F. Isaiah 2: 1-9. God's Promise and Israel's Neglect.
S. Psalm 60: 1-12. Israel's Prayer for Deliverance.
S. Psalm 48: 1-14. God's Goodness to Israel.

LESSON IV—OCTOBER 28.

SOME MISSIONARY TEACHINGS OF THE PROPHETS. Isaiah 60: 1-3; Jonah 4: 10, 11; Micah 4: 1-3; Zephaniah 3: 9.

GOLDEN TEXT: Nations shall come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising. Isaiah 60: 3.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Isa. 60: 1-14. Isaiah's Missionary Message.
T. Jonah 3: 1-10. Jonah's Missionary Message.
W. Micah 4: 1-7. Micah's Missionary Message.
T. Isa. 11: 1-10. The Knowledge of the Lord.
F. Isa. 52: 1-15. The Kingdom Exalted.
S. Isa. 55: 1-13. The Seeking Nations.
S. Isa. 42: 1-12. A Light of the Gentiles.

LESSON V—NOVEMBER 4.

WORLD-WIDE PROHIBITION—WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY. Psalm 101: 5-8; Prov. 23: 29-35.

GOLDEN TEXT: I will set no base thing before mine eyes. Psalm 101: 3.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Psalm 101: 1-8. A Song of Mercy and Judgment.
T. Prov. 23: 29-35. A Warning Against Wine.
W. Dan. 1: 8-16. Temperance and Physical Fitness.
T. Dan. 1: 17-21. Temperance and Intellectual Alertness.
F. Dan. 5: 17-28. Temperance and Spiritual Insight.
S. Dan. 5: 29-6: 3. Temperance and Political Preferment.
S. Psalm 63: 1-11. Longing for God.

LESSON VI—NOVEMBER 11.

SOME MISSIONARY TEACHINGS OF THE PSALMS. Psalm 67: 1-7.

GOLDEN TEXT: Let the peoples praise thee, O God; Let all the peoples praise thee. Psalm 67: 3.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Psalm 47: 1-9. The King of All the Earth.
T. Psalm 67: 1-7. The Extension of the Kingdom.
W. Psalm 100: 1-5. Serving God with Gladness.
T. Psalm 96: 1-13. The Greatness of His Kingdom.
F. Psalm 97: 1-9. The Glory and Majesty of His Kingdom.
S. Psalm 99: 1-9. The Lord God Omnipotent Reigneth.
S. Psalm 98: 1-9. The Triumph of the King.

LESSON VII—NOVEMBER 18.

OUR LORD JESUS A MISSIONARY. Matt. 9: 35-38; Luke 8: 1-3; John 3: 16, 17.

GOLDEN TEXT: God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have eternal life. John 3: 16.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Matt. 9: 35-38. A Missionary Tour.
T. Mark 1: 29-39. Preaching and Healing.
W. Luke 8: 1-3. Missionary Converts.
T. Luke 10: 1-12. The Training of the Seventy.
F. John 3: 1-17. Personal Work in Judæa.
S. John 4: 1-15. Personal Work in Samaria.
S. Psalm 40: 1-10. "I Delight to Do Thy Will."

LESSON VIII—NOVEMBER 25.

CHRISTIANS CALLED TO BE MISSIONARIES. John 17: 18; Matt. 28: 16-20; Acts 1: 6-8.

GOLDEN TEXT: Go ye therefore, and make disciples of all the nations. Matt. 28: 19.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Matt. 28: 16-20. The Great Commission.
T. Mark 16: 14-20. His Last Commandment.
W. Luke 24: 44-53. "Witnesses of These Things."
T. John 21: 15-25. "Follow Thou Me."
F. Acts 1: 1-8. "The Uttermost Part of the Earth."
S. John 17: 9-21. "That the World May Believe."
S. Isa. 52: 7-15. "Good Tidings of Good."

LESSON IX—DECEMBER 2.

THE POWER OF THE EARLY CHURCH. Acts 2: 1-4, 37-42.

GOLDEN TEXT: Whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved. Acts 2: 21.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Acts 2: 1-12. Filled with the Holy Spirit.
T. Acts 2: 13-21. Used by the Holy Spirit.
W. Acts 2: 37-47. Fruits of the Holy Spirit.
T. Acts 3: 1-10. "Beginning at Jerusalem."
F. Acts 4: 1-12. Growth and Extension of the Church.
S. Acts 6: 7-15. Faithful Unto Death.
S. Joel 2: 28-32. Dreams and Visions.

LESSON X—DECEMBER 9.

THE OUTREACH OF THE EARLY CHURCH. Acts 8: 4-8, 14-17, 25.

GOLDEN TEXT: Ye shall be my witnesses both in Jerusalem, and in all Judæa and Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth. Acts 1: 8.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Acts 8: 1-8. "In All Judæa and Samaria."
T. Acts 8: 26-38. "A Man of Ethiopia."
W. Acts 9: 1-9. On the Damascus Road.
T. Acts 11: 5-18. Cornelius the Centurion.
F. Acts 11: 19-30. Home Missions in the Early Church.
S. Acts 13: 1-15. Foreign Missions in the Early Church.
S. Psalm 96: 1-8. Jehovah Supreme Over All.

LESSON XI—DECEMBER 16.

WORLD-WIDE MISSIONS. Acts 16: 9-15; 28: 30, 31; Romans 15: 18-21.

GOLDEN TEXT: I am not ashamed of the gospel: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. Romans 1: 16.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Acts 16: 1-10. "A Man of Macedonia."
 T. Acts 16: 11-18. The First Convert in Europe.
 W. Acts 17: 1-15. "These That Have Turned the World Upside Down."
 T. Acts 17: 22-34. Paul Preaches on Mars Hill.
 F. Acts 26: 19-29. Paul Preaches in Court.
 S. Acts 27: 14-26. Paul Preaches on Shipboard.
 S. Rom. 10: 8-15. Glad Tidings of Peace.

LESSON XII—DECEMBER 23.

THE UNIVERSAL REIGN OF CHRIST—CHRISTMAS LESSON. Isaiah 11: 1-10; Psalm 2: 8.
 GOLDEN TEXT: Ask of me, and I will give thee the nations for thine inheritance, And the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession. Psalm 2: 8.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Isa. 9: 1-7. The Universal Reign of Christ.
 T. Isa. 11: 1-10. A Kingdom of Righteousness and Peace.
 W. Psalm 2: 1-12. A Conquering Kingdom.
 T. Isa. 2: 1-5. An Exalted Kingdom.

- F. Dan. 2: 36-45. A King's Dream and a Prophet's Vision.
 S. Luke 2: 8-20. For the Glory of God and the Good of Men.
 S. Psalm 72: 1-8. The Reign of the Righteous King.

LESSON XIII—DECEMBER 30.

REVIEW: THE WORLD FOR CHRIST. Titus 2: 11-14.

GOLDEN TEXT: They shall utter the memory of thy great goodness, And shall sing of thy righteousness. Psalm 145: 7.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

- M. Gen. 17: 1-8. God's Missionary Message to Abram.
 T. Isa. 62: 1-12. God's Missionary Message to Israel.
 W. Micah 4: 1-7. The Prophet's Missionary Vision.
 T. John 1: 1-14. The Word of God Made Flesh.
 F. Matt. 28: 16-20. The Last Command of Jesus.
 S. Acts 13: 1-15. Missions in the Early Church.
 S. Titus 2: 11-14. Salvation for All Men.

THE DWELLING-PLACE

*Dawn, and a star; and the sea unfurled;
And a miracle hush hanging over the world;
And I standing lone by the edge of the sea—
When lo, God came and spoke to me.
He spoke to me, and I hid my face,
For a wide white glory illum'd the place.
And I bowed me trembling: "O God!" I cried;
"Is it here Thy Presence Thou dost hide?*

*"Hast thou always dwelt mid the sea and sky
In the hush that quivers when day is nigh?
I have sought Thee long, but have sought in vain,
Through years of trial, through nights of pain,
And all the while Thou wert waiting far
In the wave, in the dawn, in the paling star!
Had I known, O God, of Thy dwelling-place
I might long ago have seen Thy face."*

*But God made answer, "Not in the star,
Or the dawn, or the wave, did I wait afar.
O child of mine, I was close to thee—
Thou wert always held in the arms of me.
But only now are thine eyes unsealed
And my Ever-presence to thee revealed.
Go, turn thee back to the world of men;
Thou shalt never search in vain again.*

*"On the darkest days thou shalt see my light,
My eyes shall look from the eyes of night;
In the voices of children my voice shall ring,
My splendor shine in the humblest thing;
Thy daily task—it shall thrill with me,
For I shall be near to commune with thee.
O child, this moment thy breath is mine.
Hush—listen! My pulse beats now with thine."*

*Dawn, and a star; and the sea unfurled;
And a miracle hush hanging over the world.*

—Angela Morgan, in "The Hour Has Struck."

HOME CIRCLE

THE NARROW PATH

BY C. A. LUFBURROW.

Last night I saw a picture
As lovely as a dream,
As all alone I crossed the bridge
That spans the silent stream;
The moon shone on the river,
And from it I could see
A path of light across the stream,
Which came direct to me.

But soon the light began to fade
Until it left no trace,
For lo! behind a passing cloud
The moon had hid its face!
A moment more, the cloud was gone,
The moon came into view,
Again the darkness parted
And the light came streaming through.

And now I see quite vividly,
Nor will the years detract,
The path, our opportunity,
The bridge, the time to act,
The river is the stream of life,
The word of God, the light
Which shines upon the narrow path
To show the road of right.

The bright road stretched before me
As if it would invite
My weary wandering footsteps
To walk its lane of light;
And though I went more slowly,
Or quickened up my pace,
That path still seemed to follow me
In just the selfsame place.

That bright inviting river-path
Seemed ever at my side,
Save when an intervening cloud
Would for the moment hide,
But when I went beyond the bridge
And gained the other shore,
My guiding pathway disappeared
To come again no more.

Today if we are on the bridge
And have not seen the light
Because of little clouds of sin
Which keep it out of sight,
May we reject the broad, dark road
Before it is too late;
The straight and narrow path alone
Will reach the Golden Gate.

Young People.

HOW SHE TAMED HIM.

BY FREDERICK L. ANDERSON.

Several years ago there came from England to one of our small cities a young couple, named, I will say, Jones. The husband was a florid, fleshy, large man, with a happy nature, a hasty temper, and a strong antipathy for religion and religious people. He was very much in love with his wife and had no interests outside his prosperous meat-market and his home.

The wife was as little educated as her husband, but she had by nature a certain refinement and dignity. She was a tall, quiet woman with a great deal of real ability, especially as a housekeeper; but her

interests were no wider than his and she shared his dislike of religion. The children, who gradually filled the house, grew up heathen. There was no Bible and no prayer in that home.

Now it came to pass one Monday, while they sat with their eight children at supper, that Mrs. Jones remarked that she was going out that evening. As this was a quite extraordinary announcement, her husband asked very courteously where she was going. She replied that her acquaintance, Mrs. Brown, had asked her to attend the revival meeting at the Baptist church. Her words were like a match to a powder magazine. His hot temper flared and flamed. He denounced Mrs. Brown and all her tribe. He stormed at religion

and all hypocrites. He even went so far as to abuse his wife and sternly forbade her going. The children were amazed at this unusual outburst and some of them were frightened and began to cry. The wife, however, made not the slightest answer, but leaving the table with dignity, she took the two youngest children upstairs with her and put them to bed.

While she was thus engaged, Mr. Jones muttered imprecations on religion and nursed his wrath. By and by the wife came downstairs with hat and cloak on and walked through the hall to the front door. He stopped her and demanded where she was going. She replied, "To the Baptist church with Mrs. Brown." "But didn't I forbid you to go?" he asked. "Yes." "And are you going in spite of it?" Another quiet "Yes." Then his rage leaped all bounds, and he cried, "If you go to that Baptist church, you need never darken my door again." "Very well," she said calmly as she opened the door, stepped out and quietly closed it again.

He went into the sitting-room, pretended to read the paper, while the older children got their lessons. Soon his anger began to cool. He began to question whether he had not gone too far, and finally concluded that he had made a fool of himself.

By nine o'clock he commenced listening for his wife's step. By 9:30 he was walking up and down, wondering whether she had been run over, or attacked by a highway robber, and a thousand other dreadful things. About ten the idea first popped into his head that perhaps she had taken him seriously and might never come home again. This thought agitated him fearfully. So by 10:30 he put on his things and started for Mrs. Brown's. The

Brown house was all dark, but he courageously pulled the bell. Mr. Brown appeared endishabille and asked him what he wanted. He inquired whether his wife were there. Mr. Brown replied that she was and that she had retired. He then begged Mr. Brown to ask his wife if she would not see him. Mr. Brown returned with the news that Mrs. Jones had retired and refused to be disturbed. "Very well," said the once more angry husband, and home he went.

But his strangely quiet and lonely room took all the anger and all the courage out of him. Profound sleeper though he usually was, he tossed most of the night, cursing his folly and wondering what in the world he would do with those eight children.

He rose betimes, feeling as though he had been drawn through a knot-hole. He hastened to the kitchen to do his poor best (which was very poor) to get the breakfast, while the older children dressed and washed the younger and combed their hair. Everything went wrong in the kitchen, especially his coffee, of which he was a connoisseur. He had to keep his oldest daughter home from school to care for the two youngsters, and the rest started late and were marked tardy by the teacher.

Then he hurried for a look at his business, and just as soon as possible was at Mrs. Brown's again. His wife consented to see him and came down to the parlor, very distant, very polite, dangerously calm. He instinctively felt that he better not try to take her hand. He told her all his sad story, but she did not respond. He apologized for his conduct, but his apologies fell on deaf ears. He begged her to come home, but she said that she was very comfortable at Mrs. Brown's. Finally she did agree to think it over. She

said that he might come again at five o'clock for her decision, but that she could give him no encouragement. It was the longest, most anxious, most miserable day that he had ever spent. He had to hurry home early to get dinner for his wondering, inquiring and anxious children. And then the afternoon! It seemed as though five o'clock would never come. By that time he was ready to promise anything.

On the dot he was at Mrs. Brown's and met the same distant, perfectly calm woman, while he himself was torn with remorse and despair. She let him talk and plead till the tears ran down his cheeks, and then she said that she would try it at home for a time, if he would agree to certain conditions: first, that he would always in the future treat her with respect and never issue any more commands; second, that she and the children should have full liberty to go to church, Sunday-school and prayer meeting; third, that he himself would accompany her to church that evening. A happier man than the husband can hardly be imagined. His answer was immediate and positively affirmative; and then at last mother put on her cloak and hat and went home with him.

That evening and the next and the next they went together to the church and were both converted that very week. For years they were faithful members. The children were sent to Sunday-school. Many of them were converted and are now or were useful men and women in the kingdom.

This true story teaches what? Answers solicited but no prizes given.

GETTING OUT OF THE DEBT RUT.

BY L. A. W.

It was Saturday noon in the Western Union Telegraph office, and Mary Moore and Thelma Tatum sat with folded hands waiting for their pay envelopes.

"Here you are, girls," Mr. Arnold, general manager of the establishment, said cheerfully as he handed the girls their weekly wage.

"Come on, Mary," Thelma exclaimed pleasantly, "let's have an ice cream soda."

"Oh, I can't," Mary answered, "I haven't time."

"What's the grand rush, Mary?" Thelma laughed good-naturedly. "We have a whole half-day to play."

The girls had reached Durrett's by this time, an much against Mary's will, Thelma pulled her into the ice cream parlor to have a refreshing drink.

"Isn't this perfectly lovely?" Thelma said when they were comfortably seated. "I always come here on Saturdays. Mother usually meets me, and we have a sandwich and a glass of milk chocolate, and then we take the rest of the afternoon for our very own. Of course," Thelma went on pleasantly, "we do most of our shopping by merely looking. But we enjoy that when we can't afford anything else."

"It must be nice to have your mother join you," Mary said slowly, thinking all the while how much her mother would like to come down and have lunch with her on Saturday.

"I don't see how you can afford to have lunch in here every Saturday," Mary finally ventured. "Seems to me it would cost a lot."

"It does," Thelma agreed readily. "Why, sometimes our lunch costs

fifty cents each, but I figure it out this way: Mother only comes to town once a week and I think she has a good lunch coming. You see, she does so much for all of us during the week that I positively insist that she come down town and have a little fun on Saturday afternoon."

"But it costs to have fun," Mary interrupted.

"Certainly, it costs," Thelma answered. "I have fifteen dollars in my hands and the amusement places must have patronage if they run, and anybody will get dull on nothing but work."

"I don't see how you manage it," Mary responded slowly. "I never have a nickel to spend extra."

"Of course, I don't understand what your responsibilities are," Thelma replied thoughtfully, "but it's anything but pleasant to have nothing left after working ten hours a day for six days. I had an idea," Thelma continued, "that you spent your salary pretty much as you pleased."

"Why, I do spend my salary as I choose," Mary answered, "but there's always so many debts staring me in the face that I can't ever get ahead."

"You mean debts contracted by the family?" Thelma queried.

"Oh, no," Mary said quickly. "The debts that I pay are all contracted by myself."

"I see," Thelma responded knowingly. "You're in the debt rut and I know what that means."

"You don't say so?"

"I do say so," Thelma answered. "But I got out."

"How did you do it?" Mary asked eagerly. "It seems to me that when once you get into debt there is no way of ever being free from it again."

"How much do you owe?" Thelma asked.

"Somethink like two hundred dollars," Mary answered, "and every bit of it was for clothes."

"I thought so," Thelma responded as she looked her friend over critically.

Mary was wearing the most expensive pair of pumps Thelma had seen; she had on a nifty little summer hat, though it was still spring weather; her suit wasn't of the best material, but had a lot of style about it; her gloves were new and her blouse was of the latest cut.

"There's some difference in our make-up, Mary," Thelma laughed presently. "You look now like I looked two years ago."

"I don't understand," Mary said slowly.

"Well, I do," Thelma answered smilingly. "Two years ago I wore the latest fads in the clothes line, got them at the credit association house, and then the house collected my salary every Saturday afternoon."

"That's the house that got me in debt," Mary answered. "I needed a blouse one day, and Lily Dotson took me to the credit house where she bought her clothes. They were very nice to me and not only insisted on me getting my blouse there, but to open an account and dress as a girl of my ability should dress."

"Like a dunce, you swallowed their taffy," Thelma interrupted, "and let them load you to the guards, and you've been in the debt rut ever since."

"You seem to know a lot about this debt rut business, Thelma."

"I have a right to know, Mary; I spent eighteen months climbing out of it. Like you, I needed a new gown for some occasion soon after I went to work, and I found it at the credit house; that was the beginning. Before I knew it I had contracted debts all over town and

had no money with which to pay them—I never had a nickel to spend on mother or the kiddies—I was spending all I made on Thelma Tatum; rather, I was distributing my weekly salary between the firms I was indebted to, and all the time making more debts. Finally, I had a heart to heart talk with father; he said I had gotten in and he thought I had enough good common sense to get out. I promised him then and there I would, and he in turn promised to help me out if I found that I was incapable of climbing alone. You know how proud the Tatums are? So I made up my mind that I would get out as I had gotten in. It seemed some pull, believe me—but at the end of eighteen months I was a free citizen, and since that time I have paid as I went; when I can't pay for anything I just say to myself: 'You don't want it, anyway,' and, Mary, I have found that I didn't really want the things that I had bought half as much as the salespeople wanted to sell them to me. Now, I get two hats a year—sometimes I have enough extra money to get a third, but I don't find much use for it. I have found out that a business girl needs good, sensible clothes, and I have learned that you are more respected by wearing that kind. I wear lingerie blouses altogether; they always look fresh and neat, and a good suit will last a year if properly cared for. Sensible shoes with medium soles and heels will outwear three pair of high-heeled, paper-soled boots. And the joy of having a bit of money jingling in your pocket that you can spend as you please is a very pleasant sensation to have."

Suddenly Mary reached across the table and grasped her friend's hand. "Thelma," she said hoarsely, "you don't know how much good you have

done in confessing to me that you have lived through the experience that I am now going through; it gives me courage to undertake the step that I have been thinking of for months."

"Don't waste any more time about doing it," Thelma advised sweetly. "Just make up your mind you will wear rags before you will grope in a debt to wear fine clothes."

"I'll do it," Mary declared firmly, "I'll begin this day to pay, and leave off buying until I'm free of debt, and then perhaps," she added softly, "we can have a little movie party together—just you and your mother and me and mine."

Thelma only pressed the hand that was near hers, for she truly understood what it meant to be in Mary's shoes.

"Stick to it, Mary," Thelma said as she arose; "the joy of owing no man makes the sacrifice of going without sweet."

As Thelma said, Mary found it; there were times when she felt like the frog in the well—it seemed that she would have to slip back in spite of her efforts—but by stinting and saving and using again the garments she had cast aside, she began to see the light again after months of the pay and no purchase plan, and today she is one of the happiest working girls, for she can look the world in the face without any one asking her to settle her bill—she is out of the debt rut—and best of all, like her friend Thelma Tatum, she means to stay out.

HOUSE AND HOME.

BY NIXON WATERMAN.

A house is built of bricks and stones, of
sills and posts and piers;
But a home is built of loving deeds that
stand a thousand years.

A house, though but an humble cot, within
its walls may hold
A home of priceless beauty, rich in Love's
eternal gold.

The men of earth build houses—halls and
chambers, roofs and domes—
But the women of the earth—God knows!
—the women build the homes.
Eve could not stray from Paradise, for,
Oh, no matter where
Her gracious presence lit the way, lo!
Paradise was there.

DID YOU EVER ASK HIM?

I had been brought up to think that a woman's work was a woman's work and not a man's, and apparently my husband had been brought up the same way. He had considerable leisure time at home, but he never offered to help me. Sometimes I felt keenly that he should do so, but I hated to ask him. One night some company my husband had been especially anxious to have, had gone home. I had reached about the limit of my strength—so tired I could have cried. He sat calmly down to his paper while I began to wash the dishes. Suddenly I flamed up and I went into the living room where he sat looking so comfortable.

"It seems to me you might help with these dishes," I said, in my most disagreeable tone.

He looked up coolly. "Why don't you ask me to in a nice way?"

"Why don't you offer?" I snapped.

"I don't have to," he said.

That made me thoroughly angry. "You tell me again that you don't have to and I'll tell you that I don't have to wait on you while you sit around and take your ease."

"If you'd ask me like a lady I'd be perfectly willing to help." He was angry, too, by that time.

"If you would offer to help, like a gentleman, I'd think more of you," I retorted.

We said several other sharp things and didn't entirely get over our miff that evening. But in the morning he helped me carry out the dishes, wiped them for me, then ran the oiled mop over the borders. I thanked him cordially. Then remembering that I had not been very gracious in asking his help the night before, I suggested another little task that he could do, in my very prettiest way.

He put his arm around me and kissed me. "Honey," he said, "I am perfectly willing to do these things, but I never think of them; I just did not realize how tired you get. Ask like you did now and I'll do anything you want me to do."

I believe more husbands would be perfectly willing to help about the house if they were "asked in a nice way." The average man has so much more strength than the average woman that, like my husband, he "just does not realize" how tired his wife can get.—*Selected*.

HOME ENTERTAINMENT.

"My father used to play checkers with me when I was a boy," said a man who was talking with a friend concerning the problem of keeping the lads from bad company. "It did two things for me," said he; "it kept me in the home in the evenings, and developed a feeling of comradeship which brought us very close to one another."

How much better is a plan of this kind than the negative discipline of the father who constantly is warning his children about the perils of evil companionship and objectionable amusements! Home should be

a place of innocent pleasure, where young folks have a better time than anywhere else. It is a pity when boys and girls are so burdened with school work in the evenings that they have no time for an hour of real enjoyment before retiring for the night. The habit of going out somewhere every evening for a "good time" should be discouraged, not so much by warnings and restrictions as by developing counter-attractions inside the home circle. Parents should put their minds upon giving their children a good time as well as providing clothes, shoes, and hats. In some families the "daddy" settles down to his evening paper after supper for an hour, and then drops off into a nap, not knowing or caring how his children are spending the evening. In others, he belongs to several fraternal societies and clubs, and usually goes out "to see a man." He may meet his friends who vote him a good fellow, but his wife and youngsters see little of him, and it is a great loss to all concerned.

The writer happens to know a father and son who are real companions, always addressing one another as "pardner." They play crokinole and chess together; often go out for drives and walks in each other's company, and as a result the boy opens his heart to his father, and there is a bond of union strong and lasting as life. Toys, playthings, games, jokes, romps are a valuable part of the home program where there are children, and the mother does well to give some attention to these. Concerning one mother, when the question was asked about her age, the reply was, "She is probably about fifty; but when with her children she acts as if she were fifteen." This cheerful, jolly habit is probably as good for her as for the kiddies, and helps to keep her young.

As the years pass and the burdens and responsibilities of life multiply, there is a tendency to become increasingly serious and solemn, and to forget that we ever were young. There is no better cure for this than to mingle with the young folks. Someone has illustrated this in the following bit of verse:

"O show me the road to laughter town,
For I have lost the way.
I wandered out of the path one day,
When my heart was broke and my hair
turned gray;
I've quite forgotten the good old way,
And I can't remember how to play.
O show me the road to laughter town,
For I have lost the way.

"Once I belonged to laughter town,
Before I lost the way;
For I played and laughed the live-long
day,
Ere my heart was broke and my hair
turned gray;
But sorrow has made me blind, they say,
And so toward teartown my sad feet stray.
O show me the road to laughter town,
For I have lost the way.

"Would you know the road to laughter
town,
O ye who have lost the way?
Would you have young hearts though
your hair be gray?
Go learn of a little child each day;
Go speak his words, and play his play,
And follow his dancing feet as they stray,
For he knows the way to laughter town,
O ye who have lost the way."

There is no better prescription for middle-aged and elderly people than this. Let them mingle with the young folks; play their games; sing their songs, and seek to make them happy, and in doing so they will find the secret of genuine happiness.

It is an excellent thing for boys and girls to have some hobby, like stamp collecting, scrap-book making, rearing pigeons, cultivating flowers, etc.

One of the best pieces of furniture is a carpenter's bench, provided with a good set of tools. A lad,

who thus had been provided, one day expressed to his father a desire to make a boat. The man encouraged him in the idea, and bought the materials necessary. While busy at work on the boat the boy's chum came over and looked on, becoming quite interested. That night he proposed a similar plan to his father, but only to be laughed out of it. "Nonsense," said the thoughtless parent; "you never could make a boat." Later on the first boy was earning money to pay his way through college, while the second spent his time in poolrooms, and in cigaret smoking.

As to games, there is, of course, danger of allowing them to take too much time; but when indulged in within reasonable limits they brighten the home circle and do much to offset the desire to "go out." Occasionally, let there be a good social time when neighboring young folks are invited in to have a good time in a real old-fashioned sociable way. Christian young people should try to illustrate the fact that religion does not detract from their happiness, but rather adds to it. The home social is in many ways superior to the church social, as it is likely to be less formal, and affords a much better opportunity for getting acquainted.

Some people are afraid to try anything of this kind, because they have the mistaken notion that it is impossible to entertain a company of youngfolks without card-playing and dancing. What nonsense this is! Those who think this, must be rather poverty-stricken in ideas, for there are scores of real forms of entertainment that are quite free from objectionable features.

There should be a good deal of wit and humor in the home. One woman said: "I should have broken down long ago if my husband had

not been so witty. He always sees the funny side of everything, and softens so many hard things in that way." If you hear a good story downtown, take it home and tell it at the supper table. There is no better tonic than hearty laughter.—*A. C. Crews, in the Religious Telescope.*

THE BOY'S ROOM.

Mothers are always wondering what to do to keep their boys at home nights, or how to keep them from wishing to leave the home nest entirely and strike out for a larger place. Well, one of the things is to let the boy have an attractive room where he can entertain his friends as often as he likes. Many parents take delight in furnishing up the small daughter's room as daintily as possible, and at the same time the boy is given the north room across the hall, with the faded carpet, the straight chairs, or one old rocker with the seat out.

If I had a growing son who was beginning to be a problem, I'd select one of the best rooms in the house for him, even if I had to give up my own. The father and mother, having the whole house to rule over, do not feel the same delight in a special sanctuary that the boy will. Nothing could be more appreciated by him and his friends than a room with a fireplace in it. The paper need not be so dainty as that in his sister's room, but the colors should be bright, and it won't cost very much to buy overdraperies of cotton scrim to match or harmonize with it. If you can, build window seats, or a low denim-covered box will do. This box makes a good catch-all, if the cover is hinged so it can be lifted. Let the owner choose his own pictures. One boy has his walls covered with Reming-

ten copies taken from magazines, or bought for ten cents apiece, and framed all alike with small natural wood frames. If you can't buy a new, bright rug, turn the old Brussels or ingrain carpet and dye it some bright color, applying the dye hot with a broom.

Have the furniture plain and strong. When manual training is taught at school, many boys delight to make their own tables and chairs. Whatever the kind of table, have it large and strong, to hold many books and magazines, as well as the skates, ball bats, football pads, etc., that will probably rest on it much of the time. And let him have a dish of apples and nuts or something to eat in his room, to refresh himself and his friends. See that the bed is comfortable, and let him invite his friends often to meals with the family, as well as allowing him to have an occasional guest to stay all night.—*Selected*.

CRITICISING FATHER AND MOTHER.

At a certain stage in the life of many of our young people, they fall into an unpleasant habit of criticising their parents. Occasional lapses in English, trivial errors in scholarship—historical, literary, scientific or what not—"old fashioned ideas" in matters of taste, dress, manners, and social usages, are freely commented upon. When daughters get to know more than their mothers, and sons begin to give points to their father, there is a friction in the family machinery which causes many an unpleasant jar. This does not mean that our young folks are intentionally rude and ill-mannered. Such habits creep upon them unconsciously. They do not mean to be disloyal or ungrateful to the parents

whom they really love devotedly. They are merely careless and unthinking in the matter. On their side the parents often feel too deeply hurt by these criticisms to remonstrate against them. They suffer many indignities in silence when it would be wiser to administer the deserved rebuke.

Each generation enjoys privileges unknown to the one preceding—better schools, larger opportunities for general culture and a more complicated social life. The sons and daughters who profit by these good things have their parents to thank for them. It would be "more becoming" in them, as the old-time phrase has it, to remember their debt of gratitude rather than to look for blemishes. The ideal relation between parent and child is that of perfect comradeship. When parents keep in touch with their children's interests, and children confide freely in their parents, harmony reigns in the home. Happy the family whose daughters are their mother's friends, and whose sons are father's chums! —*Ex.*

UNSPOILING THE SPOILED CHILD.

"Joe is so awfully mischievous," his mother complained to me. "He simply takes the house apart. He meddles with the clock, with every lock or screw, and we never know what terrible thing is going to happen next." To illustrate, she told me of an unpleasant experience which resulted because of Joe's wicked mischievousness one morning when he opened the telephone alone in the room and loosened the wires from the batteries. A few hours afterward, a neighbor hastily came to call the doctor. The telephone was out of commission, and no one present knew what to do. Joe was at school. At the supper table Joe's

mother mentioned the incident. Joe calmly announced that he knew what was the matter with the phone and that he knew how to fix it. This he did. "And," continued the mother, "I fixed Joe to help him remember not to meddle again with the telephone."

It was very plain that what this "spoiled child" needed was not punishment or suppression of his mechanical inclinations, but a chance to make use of them. I stated to Joe's mother that if he were my boy I would see that he owned a good set of boy's tools and some good mechanical books. Joe's parents obtained these for him, and they proved to be exactly what he needed. He found great pleasure in using the tools and reading the books, and before very long Joe, instead of being an annoyance to everybody, became a genuine source of pride to the household. He had a corner in the house which he called his "shop," whence emanated all kinds of original and ingenious mechanical toys.

The problem presented by the child who "cries violently until he gets what he wants" is a very common one. The child who has this habit is almost invariably a child who has learned from experience that crying hard and crying long enough is the most successful method for securing his ends. Sometimes this practise originates from what some parents claim are unavoidable circumstances, one instance being a sickly child, which the parents consider requires that the child be not irritated, crossed, or annoyed in any way. A child so treated quickly and naturally learns the great value to himself of showing irritation. This coddling in childhood usually develops a selfish, self-centered, self-seeking adult, who in the end pays a heavy penalty for it all by being generally disliked.

This use of crying as a business method is a comparatively simple variety of "spoiledness" to cure if the mother goes at it whole-heartedly, seeing to it that the child never gets anything by crying for it.

The child who maliciously teases animals does it perhaps out of idleness, or because he has never been trained or taught to treat animals kindly, or because he has seen those about him careless and unkind to animals. Little children are cruel without meaning to be cruel or knowing that they are cruel. Kindness and sympathy for animals can best be developed in children through actual personal experiences. Every little child should have a chance and should be required to care for some living, growing thing, animal or plant. Only through such practises can the finer human sympathies and instincts in the child be awakened and developed.

The desire and habit in a child to tease others is often the direct result of the child's home environment. It is among the commonest of parent's sins to tease their little children. I do not need to suggest particulars here; most of us can supply them from our own experience. These thoughtless practises on the parents' part are wicked, and it must be expected that wicked practises will yield wicked fruit.

The "spoiled child" whose outstanding trait is that he is a bully has usually been made so by indulgence and overprotection and by lack of active life among his equals. The small bully, like the grownup bully, is rarely a bully among persons he knows to be as good as he is. This small bully has usually been made self-conscious and self centered by overattention paid to his cute childish pranks and expressions. He is the boy who usually boasts of all the wonderful things he can do. He

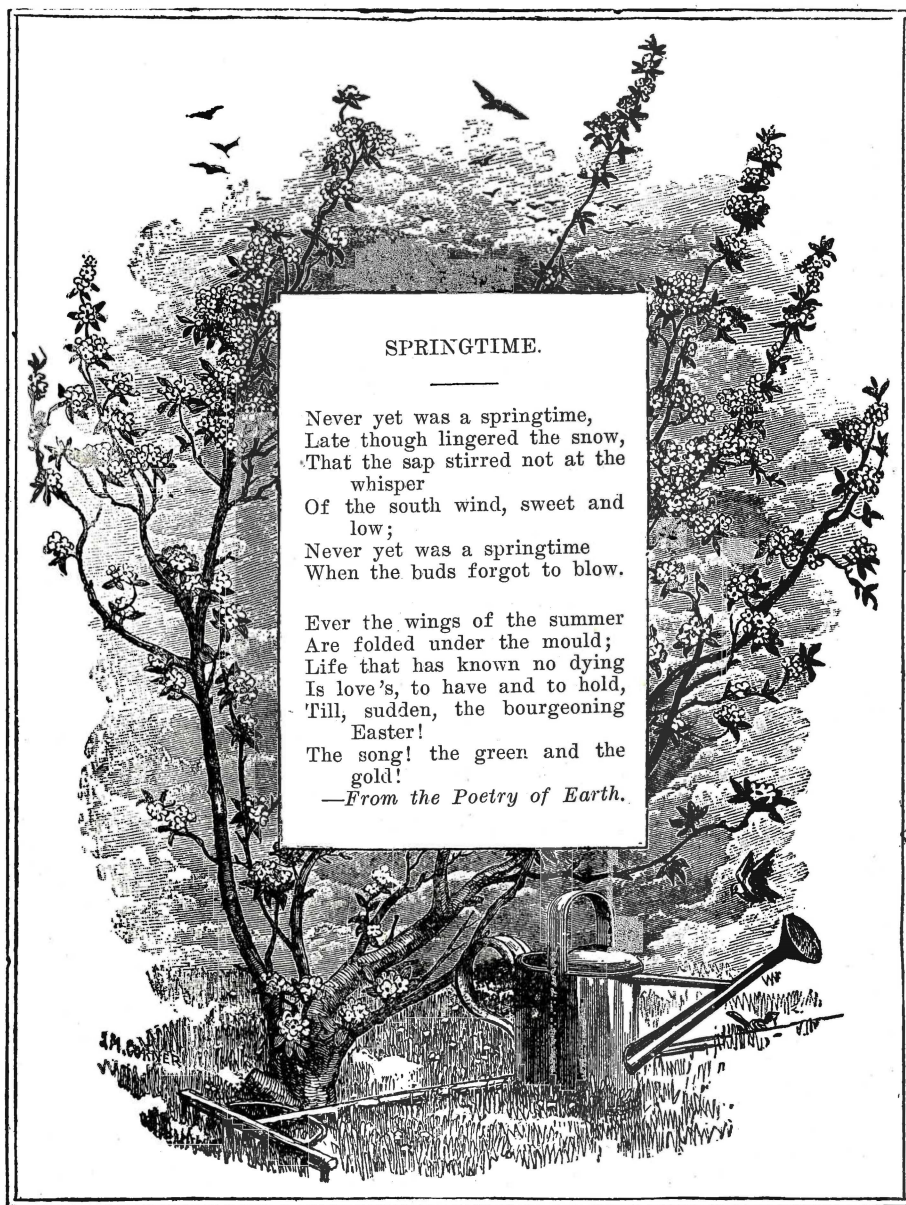
can go into water up to his neck, yet in actual performance will begin to lose courage when the water reaches his waist. He can climb up the highest tree, when in reality he is afraid to go beyond the first branches. This sort of boy usually manages to play with children younger and weaker than himself, which he should never be allowed to do if he is to be saved the humiliation of growing up into a cad and a coward.

Perhaps the rather severe method one wise father used in curing his little boy of this most undesirable trait will be suggestive to others of how to handle their problem. The father made it his business to get Jim to playing with a group of strong, clean boys of his own strength; and when he came in at the end of the first afternoon crying about the fearful things that had been done to him, the father showed neither sympathy nor surprise. "No doubt," he remarked, "you deserved what you got. I hope it will help you to remember to behave decently and honorably the next time you play with your friends." Continued contact with this group of his equals soon cured the boy of his habits of boasting, intimidation and unfairness.

Perhaps there is no type of spoiled child more obnoxious than the child who is an autocratic egoist, who always wants the best of everything, who always forces himself forward, and who takes first place by his mere self-assertiveness. I hardly need to say that I do not include here the child who wins prominence by his merit or is chosen to leadership by the free action of his fellows. This child beneath his obnoxiousness may have really valuable gifts, but unless properly disciplined he is in certain danger as he grows to maturity of using his strength, his initiative, and

his powerful personality for selfish and ruthless ends which will be injurious to those about him and fatal to the larger person he might have been.

To unspoil this type of child is not easy, but it can be accomplished if the method of treatment is consistently applied. The foundation of this treatment is to place the child upon a par with other children and to maintain this attitude firmly. Never accept any of his assumptions of superiority, and even ignore him whenever possible. A child of such a character naturally needs strict supervision in his play—in fact, in all his social relationships. The person or persons closest to him, his family in particular, should see that in no way does he get any but his fair chance to lead or to be prominent. In his play with other children he should not be allowed to lead except when his turn comes naturally. His teacher should be asked to see that in school he gets only the attention that is due him. At the table he should be required to await his turn, and in all his home relations he should be taught that he is only one member of the family and has no rights superior to any other member. Ample time must be allowed for this kind of child to gain his balance, and great care should be taken not to remind him continually of his egotism, not to shame him with it, not to "throw it up to him." This course will only embitter him and may even stimulate him to be more domineering. Even while we are trying to hold our strict attitude toward him we must remember to treat him with utmost consideration and justice. We want to be sure to preserve all the power of personality and all the true quality of leadership he may possess.—*William H. Underwood, in the Christian Advocate.*



SPRINGTIME.

Never yet was a springtime,
Late though lingered the snow,
That the sap stirred not at the
whisper
Of the south wind, sweet and
low;
Never yet was a springtime
When the buds forgot to blow.

Ever the wings of the summer
Are folded under the mould;
Life that has known no dying
Is love's, to have and to hold,
Till, sudden, the bourgeoning
Easter!

The song! the green and the
gold!

—*From the Poetry of Earth.*

FARM GARDEN AND DAIRY

THE FARMER.

BY J. M. HOLMES.

The artist paints, the author writes,
The athlete throws the ball,
The builder builds, the soldier fights,
The farmer feeds them all.

No book without the farmer's wheat
To make the author's bread,
No landscape without farmer's meat
For artists must be fed.

No war without his corn and oats,
No glory without beans,
So far and wide Old Glory floats,
For he supplies the means.

Great cities scattered o'er the land
Fed from the upturned sod,
Should reverence the man who stands
Between them and their God.

The strong rough hand that holds the
plow,
Controls the situation,
Then let the greatest make their bow
To him who feeds the nation.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL TRAINING.

The greatest value of an agricultural training is not in the specific things taught. It is found rather in the developing of judgment and the training of the eye and hand. As conditions are never twice alike, that system of education which makes one self-reliant, which enables one to grasp the situation, however it may present itself, is the more valuable. Our leading agricultural colleges are now teaching not so much how work should be done as why work should be done.

To the farm boy with no training in his profession a larger part of the work is mere drudgery. The work is done because the father be-

fore did work in the same way. But to one taught the principles which underlie agriculture such monotonous operations as plowing and harrowing take on a new interest. Instead of merely turning over a slice of earth, the field is changed to a laboratory, and the plowman becomes a chemist or a soil-physicist and manipulates the ground with a distinct purpose in view.

HOW TO CULL OUT POOREST AND KEEP BEST HENS.

Cull in July, August, and September the hens that show:

A. Well developed molting with distinctly contracted comb and wattles.

B. Dry, contracted abdomen, with a dry, wrinkled, puckered vent.

C. Yellow shanks and beak.

Test A will usually be sufficient, but it should be combined with B and C for greater accuracy. Test C is merely an indication of past performance, and should be combined with test A for accuracy.

If the poultryman wishes to cull everything but the very best, the selection should be repeated in October or November, using the following tests:

Keeping those hens showing:

1. Incomplete molt, red comb, bright eye.

2. Well spread pelvic bones, good depth from pelvic bones to keel bone, and a soft, pliable abdomen.

3. Pale, faded shanks and beak, white vent, eye rings, and ear lobes. To make the selection with greatest accuracy, use all these tests.—*From Conkey's Poultry Book.*

KEEPING WINTER VEGETABLES.

Of all the methods of keeping vegetables for winter use, burying them in the ground is the best. Those put into cellars will wilt, no matter how they are packed, and this is true also of fruit, especially apples. If potatoes, cabbages, beets and turnips, as well as apples, are well buried, so as to be protected from frost, they will be crisp and firm when taken out. Just go to an apple pit when apples are being taken out and see how nice they look and how good they smell. Apples, as well as potatoes, will keep in these pits until late the next spring.

This is for the vegetables for winter use, but there are always some tomatoes left on the vines when frost comes, small heads of cabbage, celery and different things that can be put away for immediate use and will last a long time. The fruit and vegetables that are buried can be kept for use later on.

The green tomatoes that are always caught by the first frost can be gathered up, either before or after (before is better), and placed in some sunny spot to ripen. One lady puts her green tomatoes in her hot bed in the fall. There they ripen a few at a time, and she has tomatoes sometimes as late as the last of October.

Celery can be put in a dark, cool place in the cellar with a little earth around it, and will keep nicely until Christmas. Cabbage heads are wrapped in paper and packed in a barrel or suspended from the rafters of the cellar. A basket of turnips and beets will last a long time and save going to the pit, where the main part of the vegetables are buried.

These are gradually used, the refuse is removed from the cellar

and fed to the chickens, and there is not a great accumulation of decaying vegetables to fill the house with disagreeable odors. There is always a lot of waste connected with vegetables and fruit, and if they are buried this does not have to be removed from the cellar, but can be plowed or spaded under the next spring when they are taken from the pits.

Winter pears are nice, if they are carefully picked and put in the cellar to get mellow. They will do this, a few at a time, and with several bushels to put away will last till Christmas.

Pumpkins can be kept till the next pumpkin season if they are put in the right kind of a place. The cellar is not the place to put them, but a dark room, where they will be kept warm and dry. One farmer kept them in this way, and put them on exhibition in a grocery window the next winter.

Through the summer there is such a variety of fruit and vegetables that if no provision is made in this way to save them they are greatly missed when cut off in the fall. Of course, there are the canned goods and vegetables buried in the ground, but with little preparation the winter stores need not be commenced on at once.

HINTS FOR STOCK OWNERS.

The manure from each cow is worth from \$25 to \$30. Don't let it waste.

A temper under control is an invaluable asset to a man employed in handling cows.

Warmth is half the feed for cows, and remember that foul air does not keep an animal warm.

With a good stool to hold up the pail you can rest at milking time, after a hard day's work.

The cows should not be driven faster than a walk while on the way to the place of milking or feeding.

Every cow should be brushed thoroughly each day. Keeping the skin clean and active is conducive to health.

It pays to fuss a little with the cows, and they relish a little change in diet, with some dainties added, as well as we do.

The best cows are never cheap, and are seldom for sale; so it pays to give the heifer calves the best of care.

Do not let the summer milkers run down in condition, and go into winter quarters thin in flesh.

It will take a lot of feed to get them back into paying condition if they are allowed to get thin.

This will cost more than to keep them up by extra feed; besides, if given the extra feed in time, they will pay for every pound of it, with a profit added. *Don't you see?*

The spring calves should be kept in roomy box stalls the first summer, so they can be protected from the scalding sun and bothering flies.

When the calf is about a month old separator milk can be given with flaxseed jelly added. Begin with about two tablespoonfuls and increase to a cupful.

It is much better and cleaner not to wipe dairy utensils with a cloth, no matter how white it may be. If the cleansing water is plentiful and hot, the vessels dry much more healthfully without wiping.

There is danger of overstocking the dairy cow market so long as the systematic robbing of the herds by the disposal of the calves continues. When cows sell for from \$50 to \$70 at public sales, it seems like folly to

hurry off the calves for a few dollars a head.

Don't forget that a few beets, turnips or cabbage mixed with the regular rations of the dairy herd in wintry days, will do much toward taking the place of the juicy grazing the animals relished so much in summer, when they filled the milk-pail to overflowing.

Some farmers leave pails of milk sitting around on the cold ground, or hang them up some place while they do the chores, and then blame the cream separator and its maker because the machine can not separate as much cream from chilled milk as from milk separated as near animal heat as possible.

ROTATING CROPS.

Progressive farmers now practice a system of rotation in which grass and clover are largely employed. Grass not only provides a crop, but also serves to protect the soil in various ways. On soils that grow clover potash is a most valuable fertilizer, but nitrogenous fertilizers are not so beneficial, as it is now customary to employ the clover plant to store up nitrogen for the wheat and corn, it being, under these circumstances, an actual benefit. Potash, phosphoric acid, lime and nitrogen being the prime elements that enter into the composition of soils, they are naturally diffused in excess on all good farms, but they are best when in combination or conjunction. If farmers utilize any crop that takes away more nitrogen than potash they should the next season grow something that needs but little nitrogen and more potash. By this method the soil offers to each crop that which is best adapted for its purpose, reserving for a succeeding season the plant food not utilized. Where one kind of crop may thrive

and grow rapidly another may prove unprofitable, simply because the soil though really productive, may lack in some essential substance required, but by rotation of crops each kind finds something in the soil which it prefers in preference to all others.

"APPLES ARE LIVING THINGS."

"An apple is a living thing. It breathes like a human being. And it is the air that it inhales which causes the apple to rot in cold storage, unless this air is blown away by good ventilation—or, unless the apple is wrapped in oiled paper."

Dr. Charles Brooks, fruit disease expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, discoverer of a new system of saving apples in cold storage from scald and rot, was listened to with keenest attention as he made the above statement, before the convention of the International Apple Shippers' Association. The discovery, if it works out in commercial storage warehouses as it has worked out in the experimental storage plants of the government, will mean the saving of millions of dollars' worth of apples annually.

Dr. Brooks said that he had tried a great many different methods of preserving apples from scald and rot. Finally he wrapped the apples in oiled paper and they refused to rot, while others not wrapped did rot. Dr. Brooks brought samples of three different varieties of apples that he had kept in storage over ten months. In each case the apples wrapped with oiled paper were in perfect condition, while those unwrapped were in various stages of scald and rot. Some were completely decayed.

Dr. Brooks explained that the fruit, in breathing exhales ester and

carbon-dioxide from its skin. The ester contains the aroma of the apple, and it is ester which causes the apple to rot, unless the ester is blown away or absorbed by oiled paper wrapped around the apple.

Dr. Brooks said ester was created by a mixture of acid and alcohol in the living apple. He added that this was not, however, "free alcohol." The oiled paper absorbed the ester, so that when the wrapper was chemically examined, the ester was found in the oiled paper.

No apples have yet been commercially wrapped with oiled paper, but Dr. Brooks said that this year his discovery would be applied for the first time in a number of big commercial storage warehouses. The entire trade is eagerly awaiting the results. Samples of the oiled paper used were also brought from Washington by Dr. Brooks.—*Sel.*

TREES.

If hickory, burr oak and other swamp-loving trees were planted plentifully along banks of creeks and water courses everywhere, a plentiful supply of the most valuable timber in from twenty to forty years would be assured. Small hickories make useful timber for wagon spokes, etc. The black walnut is most precious of all and grows rapidly near water; high water does them great good. Destroying the timber along the creeks and rivers was a great mistake; even little trees of timber varieties are ruthlessly chopped down, when the land they grow on is too close to the water to be of value for anything else. Let those who are trying to arouse farmers and others to improvements remember nothing is so necessary as raising timber; the sooner it is planted, the better.—*Ex.*

STORE YOUR OWN EGGS.

The housewife who put down eggs for cooking purposes last spring made a material saving in her food budget during the months of November and December. Eggs are usually scarce and high in price at that season of the year, and though we may be as thrifty as the proverbial Scotch woman who molded a mess of oat porridge in a cake form and baked it for her bairns, we must have some eggs for making the goodies and cakes for the holiday season.

During the early spring Biddy, the barnyard fowl, does herself proud and produces an abundant number of eggs and they are usually very reasonably priced. In fact, you will find that the prices paid for eggs in April and May will be just about one-half what the dealer will charge during November and December and January—and for storage eggs, at that.

When getting ready to put down eggs for the winter months, keep this fact plainly in mind: Use strictly fresh eggs; use only perfect and clean eggs. Do not wash or wipe the eggs. The fresh egg is covered with a thin protective coat which prevents the porous shell from absorbing odors and moisture. Test all eggs to know that they are fresh. Place the eggs in a pan of water—a strictly fresh egg will sink at once to the bottom and lie still. Select the crock and then pack the eggs in it. The gallon size is the best. Take care to have a three-inch space left between the last layer of eggs and the top of the jar.

Purchase waterglass at the drug store and prepare it according to the formula upon the package, which is one quart of waterglass to nine quarts of boiled and cooled water. Pour this mixture over the eggs and then place the jars in a cool and

ventilated cellar and cover the jars to prevent the water evaporating. This may be done by pouring melted paraffine on the water when the jar is stored in a secure place, or the top of the jar may be covered with parchment paper and then tied securely with string.

Do not disturb the jars after once they have been set in a place of storage. The shifting or moving is apt to crack the eggs if there are many in the crock.

To keep the eggs for a short time, place bran in a pan and stand the eggs with the small or pointed end in the bran. When purchasing lots of eggs, for putting down, in waterglass, usually there will be a few cracked ones or broken ones, so utilize these at once.

THE ROUGH LITTLE RASCAL.

A smudge on his nose and a smear on his cheek

And knees that might not have been washed in a week;

A bump on his forehead, a scar on his lip
A relic of many a tumble and trip:

A rought little, tough little rascal, but sweet,

Is he that each evening I'm eager to meet.

A brow that is beady with jewels of sweat;

A face that's as black as a visage can get;

A suit that at noon was a garment of white,

Now one that his mother declares is a fright;

A fun-loving, sun-loving rascal, and fine,

Is he that comes placing his black fist in mine.

A crop of brown hair that is tousled and tossed;

A waist from which two of the buttons are lost;

A smile that shines out through the dirt and the grime,

And eyes that are flashing delight all the time:

All these are the joys that I'm eager to meet

And look for the moment I get to my street.

—Edgar A. Guest in "*A Heap o' Livin.*"



GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

HELPFUL KITCHEN HINTS.

Parsley will keep fresh for several weeks if picked from the stems, placed in a Mason jar with the lid screwed on tight, and set away in a cool place.

When egg prices soar, try this when you wish to cut down on eggs: Add one tablespoonful of cold water and a pinch of salt to the whites of the eggs before beating. This will increase the quantity, and the beaten whites will be dry and fluffy.

Some vegetables, as cauliflower, spinach, etc., are difficult to clean because insects can hide so effectually in them. Make a strong salt-water solution; immerse the vegetables in this; and let them stand for about an hour or more. This will kill the insects which cling to the leaves and cause them to fall to the bottom of the vessel.

Before scraping new potatoes always soak them for half an hour in salt and water. The effect afterwards is wonderful. Not only do the skins come off much more easily, but the hands will then not be stained at all.

YOUR KITCHEN UNIFORM.

BY CAROLINE FRENCH.

One needs a special sort of dress for kitchen work. It makes a woman feel far more business like if she has a sort of uniform to wear when she is in the kitchen. A dark gingham, just touching in the back, with rolled-up sleeves and the neck turned in may be easy to put on, but it is not an inspiring gown, and one does not work happily in it. A

good model is this: A wash material, not too dark, but a pretty, bright color, but ankle length, with half-length sleeves, and that most-becoming thing, a square neck edged with white. A gown like that makes one love to work. A set of aprons should go with such a gown; not all of them the usual thing, either. One may be of rubberized cloth, to wear when there is washing to be done; one of dark gingham to wear when the range must be cleaned, and a number of white ones to wear when one is cooking. A pair or two of gloves are advisable also, to wear in doing heavy work, such as cleaning or blackening the range or handling oil in any way.

A great deal of time goes to waste in cleaning up. A set of utensils is brought out and used, washed and put away, and later on brought back for some other dish, washed and put away, and so on. It is far better to use as few utensils as possible in cooking, washing each when it is used, and using it over again in a few moments before it is put away finally. When anything has been prepared and put in the oven or on the stove, everything can be cleaned at once, not merely set aside till there is a great pile of pots and pans and spoons in the sink. And while a meal is cooking all the utensils should be washed up, so that after it is over only the actual dishes used on the table must be washed up.

Almost the most important thing a housekeeper can learn is system. That is the solution for her difficulties. It makes all the difference between the easy work of the trained woman and the dull, unending routine of the untrained.—*Ex.*

CLEANING FURNITURE.

BY JULIA W. WOLFE.

Many housewives do not know how to restore surfaces on furniture. The furniture-polish one uses does not as a rule do this. And many persons use this too lavishly. This causes a good deal of extra work in rubbing it off; or, if it is not rubbed off, it will cause a gummy film to form on the finish, and your furniture will have a smoky appearance which is far from desirable. If such a film has formed on any of your furniture, or if there are discolorations from grease and dirt, try this simple way of cleaning off the accumulated dirt before applying any polish. You will find the finish freshened and cleaned as new, and the polish will now take very much better.

Procure one ounce of salts of tartar, and to this add a quart of hot, not boiling, water, and let it stand until cool, when it is ready to use. A larger or smaller quantity may be made in the proportions above, according to the amount of surface to be cleaned. A soft cloth or sponge should be dipped in this preparation, and the surface which you wish restored should be gone over lightly and quickly. It may be necessary on spots of long standing to rub a little harder, but for the most part just going over the surface lightly will remove every trace of stain caused by dirt. The application of the solution should be followed immediately by wringing a cloth dipped in clear water and wiping off thoroughly all the solution, which if allowed to dry would show crystallized streaks of the salts. Then use a dry, soft cloth to wipe off all moisture, and the surface is ready to be polished. The solution will have removed all dirt and grease

without injuring the varnish or finish in any way.

The writer has tried this on mahogany furniture, and it has not injured the finish in any way; so no one need be afraid to try it.

CANNING HINTS.

The canning question for the busy housewife can easily be solved if she will arrange to do this work before the hot part of the day. Now, before any thought of canning comes to you, you must decide that unless you can obtain both the fruits and vegetables in an absolutely fresh condition, it is useless to can, and that time and money alike are wasted.

Secure nearby products fresh from the garden and arrange all needed utensils the night before and be sure that all the jars are fitted with perfect lids. For unless this important feature is watched closely, it will not matter how fresh the product is nor how long you sterilize it. Faulty jars will permit the product to spoil.

Use the very best grade of rubbers and use new ones each season. Do not think because old ones seem all right that they will do—the heat necessary for sterilizing the product destroys the rubber and, while they still may hold their shape, if you attempt to use them again the second heat will cause them to split and shrink and then the product will spoil.

A recent visit to the grange meeting in the Midwest States, brought very clearly to my mind that home canning is the best paid profession I have found to date. To be sure, last year the failure of the fruit crop increased the cost of the product, as well as limiting the supply. But every housewife should can some

of the following foods, the actual amount depending upon the size of the family and its requirements:

Strawberries, blackberries, peaches, tomatoes, raspberries, pears. The canning of asparagus, peas, beans and corn, unless you have them fresh and directly from the garden into your own hands, had best be left alone. Ninety-five per cent of the failure of these products to keep is due to the fact that the dreaded bacteria thermophyle has had an opportunity to develop, and no amount of sterilizing will check it; so the products will have a sour, flat taste and are dangerous as foods.

Peas, string beans and corn may be salted or dried with success, if desired, but unless grown in your own garden, I hardly think it pays; for example, I made an exhaustive study of the winter vegetable situation last winter in twelve Eastern and seventeen Western States, and I have come to the conclusion that canning the peas, beans and corn, unless home-grown, hardly pays the housewife. The early Southern product brings 25c per quart berry box in January, so that unless the product is straight from your own or some neighbor's garden, it hardly pays you to can the very delicious and delicate succulent vegetables.—*Ex.*

THE USEFUL PEANUT.

Peanut-butter should be more widely used. The only reason that it isn't is because people do not know how best to use it. Even peanut-butter sandwiches are seldom well made.

The "butter" for them should never be spread as it comes from the jar. Put it in a cup or bowl and combine it with twice as much cream, milk, or water. Stir until

thoroughly creamy and of the consistency of mayonnaise, then vary the flavor by adding a little shaved cheese, chopped pickles or olives, hot catsup, orange marmalade, chopped dates and lemon juice, salad dressing, or onion juice, with a little bit of salt as required.

Besides its use in sandwiches, however, there are countless other delicious ways of using peanut-butter, as in soups, breads, and cakes. It serves both as shortening and thickening and adds richness, color, and flavor. No food, of course, can be judged by its fuel value alone, but it is interesting to note that from the point of fuel value peanut-butter is worth three times its weight in round steak, four times its weight in eggs, seven times its weight in potatoes, and twice its weight in bread.—*C. E.*

A NEW CABBAGE SALAD.

Cabbage Salad San Francisco makes a most attractive salad course. Remove any wilted or damaged leaves from a medium-sized cabbage and soak it in salted water for thirty minutes. Drain thoroughly and remove the center. Discard the coarse heart and chop the rest of the cabbage very fine. Mix with it one-half cupful of chopped celery, one tablespoonful of minced onion, one small green pepper chopped fine, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, three tablespoonfuls of olive-oil or any good vegetable oil, one tablespoonful of powdered sugar, and one and one-half teaspoonsful of salt, and allow to stand in a cold place for at least thirty minutes. Then mix with one-half cupful of mayonnaise, refill the cabbage shell, and garnish with strips of red pimento.—*Good House-keeping.*

DO YOU EAT CHEESE?

Cheese is not only cheaper but more nutritious than meat—nearly twice as nutritious. Cottage cheese is one of the richest in nutritive value. Every pound of cottage cheese, at a cost of twelve cents to seventeen cents, furnishes tissue-building material equal in amount to one and one-fifth pounds of sirloin steak. And every pound of cottage cheese furnishes as much energy as $8\frac{1}{3}$ ounces of sirloin steak.

Cheese cracker pudding suggests a dainty and appetizing luncheon dish in which cottage cheese or American cheese may be used. Soak two cupfuls of cracker crumbs in two cupfuls of milk. Add one and one-half cupfuls of grated cheese, two eggs, slightly beaten, and salt and pepper to taste. Turn into a buttered pudding dish and sprinkle the top with cracker crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven until the pudding is firm.

Rye-bread cheese pudding has a tasty flavor. Butter a baking dish, and line the bottom and sides with slices of buttered rye bread. Sprinkle two cupfuls of cottage cheese or grated American cheese over the bread. Beat one egg lightly, add two and one-half cupfuls of milk, and pour this mixture over the bread. Bake in a moderate oven for one-half hour or until the pudding is firm.

Pilot crackers suggest a cheese dish which will please the children. Soak one-half pound of pilot crackers in cold water until soft. Arrange in a buttered pudding dish and sprinkle the layers with one cupful of cottage cheese or grated American cheese. Beat two and one-half cupfuls of milk, and season with salt, pepper, and paprika. Pour over the pilot crackers and sprinkle

with cracker crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven one-half hour.

Scalloped cheese with corn makes an excellent combination meat substitute and vegetable dish. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter or a margarin and add two tablespoonfuls of flour. While stirring, gradually add two cupfuls of cold milk. Cook until the mixture thickens. To this white sauce add two cups full of canned corn or fresh corn cut off the cob, one cupful of grated cheese, and one-half a green pepper, chopped fine. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Turn into a buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes.—*Housekeeping*.

WITH GREEN PEPPERS.

Green peppers, practically always in market, form a delicious tidbit in almost any way they are prepared. They are good stuffed in almost any way, and in this way form an economical dish for luncheon, for hashed left-over meat of any kind, mixed with bread crumbs or with boiled rice, may be used for filling them. Another filling, if meat is lacking, that is a specialty of one restaurant, is made of well-cooked rice, into which raw egg is stirred, well seasoned with salt and pepper and melted butter and onion juice. The top of the rice, in the pepper, is covered with buttered crumbs, and then the whole is baked until the crumbs are brown and crusty.

Peppers a la Creole.—Soak six peppers for half an hour, drain them, chop them and fry them in butter. Line a dish with hot boiled rice and spread the peppers over it. Add two tablespoons of stock to the butter in which the peppers were fried and a little onion juice, heat thoroughly, pour over the rice and peppers and serve immediately.

FAMOUS RECIPES.

Sausage Meat.—Take three pounds of pork shoulder, cover with water and boil until tender, which will take about two hours. Remove the meat from the broth and grind it with some onion. Stir enough oat meal into the boiling broth to thicken it. Take off the fire and mix the ground meat with it and add salt, pepper and allspice to taste. Cut in slices and fry.

Fried Fish.—Clean fish, roll in flour, then in beaten egg and then in cracker crumbs. Fry in deep lard like doughnuts.

Grape Juice.—Wash grapes, pick from stems. Have jars thoroughly sterilized. Put one heaping cupful of the picked off grapes in a quart jar and fill the jar with the following boiling syrup:— $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups sugar, 2 quarts water. Seal like fruit and put in a dark place. Ready to use in thirty days.

Butterscotch Pie.—Melt and mix thoroughly together one cup of brown sugar, one tablespoon of butter, two tablespoons of milk. Cook slowly for five minutes, now have ready in a bowl.

Three tablespoons of flour blended with one cup of milk. Two egg yolks. Teaspoon of vanilla.

Combine the mixtures and cook until thick. Turn into a pieplate which has been lined with plain pastry and then bake in a slow oven for twenty-five minutes.

Use the whites of eggs for the meringue. Brown slightly.

Cocoanut Cream Pie.—Filling—Two tablespoons corn starch slightly rounded, mix with three-fourths of a cup of sugar. Add gradually the beaten yolks of three eggs, one quart of milk and butter the size of a hickory nut. Boil over slow fire until

thick. Add one teaspoon vanilla. Pour into baked crusts, cover with the beaten whites, sweetened with sugar. Sprinkle thickly with cocoanut and brown in oven.

ON REMOVING STAINS.

Here are a few suggestions that housekeepers should place in a convenient place to have ready for laundry day. Every housekeeper should remember that soap is an alkali, and sets vegetable and other stains. Therefore, all stains should be removed before the articles are put in a washtub. The sooner the stain is treated, the more readily it will yield to the treatment. Pour boiling water through fruit stains. Where obstinate, soak in a solution of oxalic acid. Wash vaseline stains in alcohol; paint in turpentine, kerosene, or alcohol; varnish in alcohol; grass or other green vegetable stains in alcohol, kerosene, or molasses. For stains from blood, meat-juice, and white of egg, use cold water.

In case of milk, cream, sugar, or syrup stains, soak in cold water, and wash with soap and water. Tar, wheel-grease, or machine-oil stains should be rubbed with lard and allowed to stand a few minutes. Then they should be washed with soap and cold water. Tea, coffee, or cocoa stains should be removed with boiling water; if obstinate, with a weak solution of oxalic acid. Use oxalic acid for iron-rust spots, and for ink stains use lemon-juice and salt; then hang in the sun. If the ink does not disappear at first repeat the operation until it does. When oxalic acid is used care must be taken that the article is thoroughly rinsed to remove every particle of acid. When boiling water is used, stretch the stained parts over the bowl and pour absolutely boiling water from a height until the stain disappears.

Be careful that the boiling water does not touch any silk embroidery or other delicate colors.—*Presbyterian Banner*.

FURS AND THE CARE DUE THEM.

BY JULIA W. WOLFE.

Furs are so costly that they should receive as great care as jewels; yet, strange to say, one constantly sees women fling muffs and neckpieces around as carelessly as though they had no regard for them whatever. This is not only reckless extravagance, but is very bad taste; for it is invariably people of refinement, who have always been accustomed to good things, that know how to use them.

If, when furs are removed, they have a good shaking, are folded and carefully placed in a box on the closet-shelf, they will keep in good condition, and their usefulness will be greatly prolonged. A fur coat should hang, if possible, in a cold closet, and should have a muslin slip-cover to go over it.

The almost universal custom of sending furs to cold storage has many advantages besides that of protecting them from the ravages of moths. They can thus be insured against fire or theft more effectually than when remaining in the home. In the fall they return to you free from dust and dirt, glossy and fresh-looking. And, best of all, sending them away takes a load off your mind for a good six months.

But as the weather grows warmer and especially in overheated houses, a fur coat that is not in quite frequent use is in danger from moths. Unlike other garments, it cannot be brushed vigorously at intervals; and it is usually too heavy to be well shaken.

One clever woman solved the problem by going all over hers with a vacuum-cleaner, which not only did away with the menace of moths, but also removed every particle of dust, and made the coat look like new. It is almost unbelievable how the dirt from our unclean streets sticks to furs; and, as they are undoubtedly germ-carriers, this would seem to be a sanitary measure.

It is said that furriers use the vacuum-cleaner on garments before placing them in cold storage; therefore careful use of it at home would not be likely to injure the short-haired furs.

For long-haired furs a steel comb is preferable to a brush. It is wonderful how a good combing freshens up fox or skunk fur, restoring the silky luster natural to it.—*Sel.*

COOKING CHESTNUTS.

BY JULIA W. WOLFE.

The frosty days of early fall bring the chestnuts. The American housekeeper who loves to surprise her family and guests with new culinary delights out of the ordinary is just beginning to realize the many delicious and novel ways in which these nuts can be served.

The European nations do not overlook this delicious nut, and the finest-tasting chestnuts are not the imported ones at all, but those grown in America.

Nearly every one knows that they are used for stuffing turkey and venison, but it is a mistake to think that this is the only use for them.

Chestnut patties are an attractive way of serving chestnuts. After boiling and washing one pint of chestnuts add one-half cupful of cream and two rounded tablespoonfuls of creamed butter, one and one-half cupfuls of milk, two well-

beaten eggs, one-fourth of a cupful of sugar, and salt to season. Beat well; turn into little patty-pans filled with paste; and bake quickly.

Of all the ways of serving chestnuts perhaps none is better than with brown sauce. First remove the outer skin from one pint of chestnuts; cover them with boiling water; and blanch them fifteen minutes. Then peel off the inside brown skin. Next put the nuts into a sauce-pan; cover them with boiling stock; and boil them until you can pierce them with a fork. When done, drain them, and save the stock in which they were boiled. Put one tablespoonful of butter into a frying-pan to brown; when it is brown, add one tablespoonful of butter and mix until smooth; then add a half pint of the stock in which the chestnuts were boiled, stir continually, add salt and pepper to taste, pour the sauce over the chestnuts, and serve.

Our grandmothers prepared sweet pickled chestnuts as one way of conserving these nuts.

The best way for children to eat these nuts is roasted. For roasting, with a sharp knife make a cross-shaped slit in the skin of the largest nuts; then place the nuts in a large perforated saucepan made for this purpose, and roast them over a slow fire. If the coals are too hot, the nuts will burn before they are fully cooked. This is to be carefully avoided, or the dish will be spoiled. When the skins fly open, the nuts are done, and should be served immediately.

USES FOR GRAPE-JUICE.

BY JULIA W. WOLFE.

Grape-juice deserves a place on every table, not only as a pleasurable beverage, but as a wholesome food.

It is no new and startling fact that grape-juice really has food value, and carries minerals and salts that are salutary. Plain grape-juice is acceptable most of the year, but especially so in summer. But, if insomnia troubles you, try grape-juice heated to the scalding point, with a clove and a stick of cinnamon.

Many cooling drinks are improved by the addition of grape-juice. Lemonade, lime-juice, and ginger ale all combine pleasantly, and iced tea is improved by a few tablespoonfuls of this beverage. A delicious grape-juice sherbet can be made with scarcely any trouble, and the rich color is very attractive.

Have you ever baked ham in grape-juice? If not, make haste and purchase a slice of ham about two inches thick; place it in a baking-pan; and cover it with grape-juice diluted with about one-third as much water. Allow it to cook about twenty minutes, and then sprinkle it with brown sugar and bread-crumbs, and brown well. Apples baked in the same pan with the ham help to form a delightful combination. The apple as well as the ham must be basted occasionally while baking. The grape-juice may be thickened slightly and served with the ham.

A USEFUL TABLE.

Here are answers to many "how much" questions that arise on baking day:

One cup of sugar will sweeten one quart of any mixture to be served chilled or frozen.

One teaspoon of extract will flavor one quart of custard or pudding.

One tablespoonful of extract will flavor one quart of mixture to be frozen.

One level teaspoonful of salt will season one quart of soup, sauce or vegetables.

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING

FOR HOME COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

BY MRS. E. E. KELLOG.

1. The refrigerator so placed that it has a back opening through which the iceman can fill it without entering the kitchen.

2. The kitchen sink set at a height comfortable for the worker. It is a great waste of energy to have to bend double while washing the dishes. If the sink is built and one cannot raise it she can at least raise the dishpan by placing something under it that will make it of comfortable height for working.

3. A draining-board on both sides of the kitchen sink.

4. A generous row of windows in the kitchen set high enough for furniture to be placed below them if need be, but giving light and air in abundance.

5. All the kitchen equipment so arranged in relation to each other as to require no unnecessary walking to accomplish the work.

6. A small window for light and ventilation in every closet. If the house is lighted with electricity, an electric light is also desirable. Dark closets and cupboards are an abomination.

7. The switch for the electric lights for basement and cellar arranged at the head of the stairs that the light may be turned on before descending.

8. A clothes chute from each floor to the basement laundry is a great convenience.

9. A cool room for the storage and preservation of perishable food-stuffs is important in addition to the house refrigerator unless that be of

unusual size. Wherever this is located it should be kept free from dust and insects.

10. The kitchen table, as also the ironing-board, of a height that will enable the worker to stand erect at her work. Mrs. Fredericks, who has made careful tests to find the proper height of working surface for women of various heights, has arranged the following table of approximate proper heights:

Height of Woman.	Height of Working Surface.
4 ft. 10 in.	27 in.
5 ft.	28 in.
5 ft. 1 in.	28½ in.
5 ft. 2 in.	29 in.
5 ft. 2 in.	29½ in.
5 ft. 3 in.	30 in.
5 ft. 5 in.	30½ in.
5 ft. 6 in.	31 in.

Each additional inch in height requires a half-inch raise of the working surface.—*Home and School*.

FOR THE LAUNDRESS.

Slices of lemon put into the boiler when boiling clothes will make them beautifully white and take all the stains out of pocket handkerchiefs and children's aprons. Cut the lemon with the rind into slices, and let it remain in the boiler till clothes are ready to come out.

To whiten clothes that have become yellow wash in the usual way, soak over night in clear water into which a teaspoonful of cream of tartar to one quart of water is used.

White silk or satin can be kept white when laundering by placing a teaspoonful of vinegar in the last

rinsing water. The vinegar kills all alkali that might be in the soap used.

Sateen and other glossy cotton material should be rinsed in water to which a little borax has been added; it will help to retain the shiny surface.

Black stockings will retain a good color if before being washed they are dipped in a weak solution of tepid water and vinegar.

Colored handkerchiefs require a little more care in washing than do plain ones and should first be soaked for ten minutes in a basin of tepid water to which a teaspoon of turpentine has been added. This will insure them retaining their color, and after the soaking they can be washed in the usual way.

Noise of running water in the tubs when washing clothes can be lessened by throwing an old cloth on the faucet.

Soap should dry before using; stack up the bars as children build houses of wooden blocks so that the air can get freely to as much of the surface as possible.

Tea, coffee or chocolate stains can be removed from table linen by sprinkling with borax and then soaking in cold water; followed by stretching the linen over a bowl and pouring boiling water directly upon stained places.

Shaving cream on the wringer will make it turn more easily; and besides, it will not drip and put black spots on the clothes.

Small flat pieces that do not require careful ironing, if folded before putting through the wringer, will not look so mussed.

Use soapy water when making starch and the clothes will have a glossy appearance; also, the irons will be less likely to stick.

When making starch, pour out what is left over of thick boiled

starch into a glass jar, put in refrigerator and the next time you want to use it dilute with hot water.

Keep clothes props in one place where they can always be found in good condition; fasten two loops of stout cord or leather against the wall of the house near the laundry, one high, the other low; through these loops slip the props as soon as through using.

Small garments can be pinned to the ends of towels with safety pins, then pin the towels to the line in the usual manner.

RAINY DAY PASTIMES.

A rainy day in the kindergarten is always just a little freer, a little brighter and happier than the ordinary day.

Why should a rainy day at home be long and dull? Here are a few suggestions for making the next one a red letter day for your little folks.

First, let the children make scrap-books from all the pieces of saved wrapping paper; let them cut the paper the right size, then fold and sew the sheets into book form. Have one book for crayon drawing, one for free-cutting pictures, and another for clippings from magazines, papers and seed catalogues. Provide a pan or basket for the snips. This occupation will keep the children amused for an hour or more, at the same time developing accuracy and originality.

Another period can be happily spent making potato animals. Burnt matches fasten heads and bodies together and make splendid legs, elephant trunks and necks for giraffes. A potato circus in full parade is a sight to make even the crosslest grownup smile in spite of himself. If potatoes can not be used, small

animal crackers from the grocery store make a good substitute. With the help of building blocks, the children can make a farm and barnyard, and the animals and blocks will provide a play, "Noah's Ark."

Save all the clean burnt matches, lollypop sticks and meat skewers in a box, as they provide a never-failing source of amusement. The stick pictures that can be made! Houses and barns, fences and ladders, beds, chairs and tables can be formed by the little hands. Even a park can be laid out, with trees, benches and flower-beds; or a camp with rows of tents and soldiers marching in line.

There are many games adaptable for indoors. Ball, tenpins and bean bags are always good.

Stories and nursery rhymes can be dramatized and sense games played, for instance, the "Bell-ringer," in which one child, blind-folded, tries to catch another, who rings a bell as he moves about. Another good game is the "Mystery Man," who can be impersonated by one of the children. All kinds of articles are placed by him in the hands of the "blind-man," who must guess what they are. Then the play of tasting and smelling makes the time pass profitably and pleasantly.

With a few helpful suggestions, the children can work out and adapt for themselves all of these games and spend the hours indoors happily busy, while a favorable story re-told by the mother gives a perfect ending to a joyous rainy day.

SCHOOL LUNCHES.

The midwinter school lunch is often a problem to the busy mother; the child by this time is usually tired of the lunch containing the

sandwich and longs for something different.

The mother who waits until the family is at breakfast and then rushes to throw together a few sandwiches can not but wonder and realize the justice of the child's complaint. I have known children to be hungry and yet unable to eat the lunch packed, and either give or throw it away. Plan the school lunch the day before and you will find that most of it may be prepared at this time.

Packing the lunch and its appearance when opened are usually the determining factors as to the child's desire to eat; so for this reason the wise mother will plan and pack the school lunch so it will look appetizing and dainty. Then, too, personal pride in the child often prevents him from opening a mussy packed lunch. I have seen children's eyes fairly bulge when a particularly nicely packed lunch was spread out, and the child who displayed the lunch felt very important, indeed.

Very attractive paper napkins and paper cups may be purchased and are quite inexpensive, and add so much to the appearance of the lunch. Bread and butter form a staple part of this lunch, but need not necessarily be in sandwich form. I have buttered whole-wheat bread on the loaf, and cut in thin slices, putting two slices together and then cutting into finger-width strips. Wrap in wax paper.

* * *

SUGGESTIVE SCHOOL LUNCHES.

No. 1.

Hot Soup in Thermos
Rye Bread and Butter Fingers
Cup Custard Apple
 Cookies
 Home-made Candies

No. 2.

Potato Salad
Whole Wheat Bread and Butter
Tapioca Pudding Orange
Ginger Bread
Fruit Candies

No. 3.

Nut Bread and Cheese Sandwiches
Celery Salad Individual Pie
Buttered Rolls Candies

No. 4.

Meat Pie
Fruit Salad
Thin Slices of Bread and Butter
Cut of Cake

No. 5.

Nest Salad
Celery Stuffed with Cheese
Baked Apple Cake
Rye Bread and Butter
Banana

* * *

Other suggestions can be used:
Baked beans with cooked salad
dressing.

Cream cheese and nut salad.
Deviled egg salad with celery.
Minced ham and celery.
Minced ham and celery with nuts.
Vegetable and meat salad.
Roast pork or veal salad, with
string-beans.

For desserts you can use:
Chocolate pudding.
Individual butterscotch pies.
Individual lemon pies.
Jelly tarts.
Doughnuts.
Baked rice pudding.
Brown betty.

* * *

The average child likes a bit of candy when the noon meal is finished, and rather than give money make a little candy twice a week. The fruit candies are also wholesome and delicious.—*Ex.*

DRINK BUTTERMILK.

Very few people realize how valuable buttermilk is as an aid to good health, and good looks. Simply as a reminder, I would like to make a list of some of the many uses of this inexpensive drink.

If you are reducing drink buttermilk. The caloric value of a glassful is only 80. It has the same amount of nourishment as a glass of skim milk, but it contains acids which are beneficial to the system.

If you have a muddy skin drink buttermilk. The acids mentioned above stimulate certain organs in the body so that the skin will become clear and fresh.

If you are trying to gain weight and can not drink whole milk as is the case with so many women drink buttermilk with cream added. To make this drink fattening, you should add four or more tablespoonfuls of cream. It will give the buttermilk a richer taste.

If you have indigestion drink buttermilk, which will aid you in digesting other foods and is itself one of the most easily assimilated articles of nourishment.

If your skin has become tanned or freckled use buttermilk externally. It bleaches the skin and gives it a soft, fine feeling. It will not, of course, completely eliminate all the freckles, but it will help to do so.

If your skin has become rough or chapped, rub it with buttermilk, for this will keep it soft and in good condition.

If you want an unusually good bleach, scrape two tablespoonfuls of horseradish into a cup of buttermilk, massage this into the arms or the neck. If you use it on the face be careful not to let any of it get into the eyes.—*Ex.*

HARD WATER.

BY MARY B. TYRELL.

The annoyance of having only hard water to use for household and laundry purposes may be easily overcome.

Draw the water for the laundry the evening before wash-day, and to each tubful of the water add a tablespoonful of concentrated lye. Next morning the impurities that gave the water its unpleasant "hardness" will form a sediment, an inch or more thick, in the bottom of the tub. The pure water may be dipped off into the boiler or into another tub, carefully, so as not to stir up this sediment, and will be found free from any harshness when soap is used in the washing.

This method has the advantage of economy over most of the washing powders sold for the same purpose. And also it will not injure the hands or the fabrics.

Water may be softened for kitchen use in the same way, using half a teaspoonful of the lye to a large pail of water. If this is not done far enough in advance of its use to allow the impurities to settle, a good substitute for immediate use is a heaping teaspoonful of baking-soda to each gallon of water to be used. This makes a nice mild suds when the soap is added, and leaves the hands soft and white after the dish-washing.

KEEPING SILVER BRIGHT.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. But sometimes in housework it takes many pounds of prevention to make the pound of cure unnecessary. For instance, it takes constant brushing up and brooming to keep a rug perfectly clean and only a little time to clean

it thoroughly every day or so with a vacuum cleaner or carpet sweeper. Then there are times when it is easier to get your kitchen quite disordered when you are doing a big baking and then set it all to rights later than to keep it in order as you go.

One respect where the ounce is really worth the pound is in the care of silver. Silver cleaning is tiresome work at best and it is always difficult to find a time in a busy schedule of housework when time can be devoted to silver cleaning. But it really is possible to wash your silver whenever it is used in such a way that it needs to be specially polished very seldom.

In the first place silver should be washed in very hot and very soapy water. It should then be rinsed in very hot water and dried at once. Never let silver drain. If the water is left on the silver there will be a tendency for the silver to blacken.

If you have a little dish containing salt or perhaps an old salt shaker kept specially for this purpose right beside your sink, it is a simple matter to clean spoons and forks that have become discolored by eggs. But do this as soon as the piece is discolored; don't wait until the discoloration has eaten deep into the fork or spoon.

Never use strong scouring powder or bricks on silver. This is sure to scratch. It is a good plan to have a little silver polish near your dishpan to use on an occasional spot on your silver.

TIME-SAVERS.

BY MARY B. TYRELL.

Wind all the wrapping-cord that comes into the house on a ball of string to be kept in a convenient place, but knot each piece of string

neatly to the last piece on the ball before winding it. This will prevent loss of time and annoyance when the string is needed in a hurry to tie up a package.

If potatoes for baking are scrubbed clean, wiped dry, and their skins well greased before they go into the oven, a double quantity may be baked at one time. The leftovers will not be "soggy," but are suitable to warm over or to use for salads.

Scald all the tomatoes that are to be sliced for table use before they are put away in the refrigerator. When they are needed, the skin can be easily removed, and they are thoroughly chilled for use. Peaches may be treated in the same way.

Mix double the quantity of pie-crust needed for the day's baking. If kept in a cool place it will be the better for standing. If custard or pumpkin pies are to be made, line the pie-tin, and let it stand overnight. This drying-out of the crust before the custard is poured into it keeps it from soaking in the baking.

At canning-time use a deep saucepan or a large cup with a firm handle to hold the jar that is to be filled. A hot, damp cloth in the bottom of the cup lessens the risk of cracking the jar, which when filled can be lifted in the container from the stove to the table.

CENTER OF POPULATION.

The center of population, as disclosed by the 1920 census, is located in the extreme southeast corner of Owen County, Indiana, 8.3 miles southeast of the town of Spencer.

During the last decade the center of population continued to move westward, advancing 9.8 miles in

that direction and about one-fifth of a mile north from Bloomington, Ind., where it was located by the census of 1910.

The Census Bureau attributed the westward movement in the last decade principally to the increase of more than 1,000,000 in the population of the State of California.

USE YOUR CALENDAR AS A MEMORANDUM.

BY ALICE CROWELL HOFFMAN.

Hang a large-figured calendar in your kitchen, and attach a pencil to it. Whenever you think of anything that must be done on a certain day of the week or month, jot it right down on the calendar in the proper day or date. This is but the work of a moment, and will serve as a constant reminder at precisely the right time. This is also a handy method of keeping daily records of expenditures for household supplies. For those who desire to keep a record of eggs produced in the backyard hennery the calendar memorandum is the acme of simplicity.

GOOD USE FOR AN OLD BROOM.

BY ALICE CROWELL HOFFMAN.

Keep an old stubby broom for use in freshening up Brussels or Axminster rugs or carpets. After sweeping the carpet dip the stubby broom into water having some ammonia in it, shake off the surplus drippings, and scrub the carpet vigorously. This will raise the nap, remove the dirt that has settled in, and give the carpet an almost new appearance.

THE DOCTOR

HOW TO LIVE A CENTURY.

Sir James Sawyer, an English physician, has formulated the following nineteen rules for prolonging life to one hundred years:

1. Eight hours' sleep.
2. Sleep on your right side.
3. Keep your bedroom window open all night.
4. Have a mat to your bedroom door.
5. Do not have your bedstead against the wall.
6. No cold tub in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body.
7. Exercise before breakfast.
8. Eat little meat, and see that it is well cooked.
9. (For adults.) Drink no milk.
10. Eat plenty of fat to feed the cells, which destroy disease germs.
11. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy those cells.
12. Daily exercise in the open air.
13. Allow no pet animals in your living rooms. They are apt to carry about disease germs.
14. Live in the country if you can.
15. Watch the three D's—drinking water, damp and drains.
16. Have a change of occupation.
17. Take frequent and short holidays.
18. Limit your ambitions; and
19. Keep your temper.

DIET AND HEALTH.

The most effective weapon against infection and disease is the building up of the reserve force of the body. This is only possible when a properly balanced diet is part of your re-

gime. The healthy individual has a high resistance against the various germs and bacteria that cause disease, while the ailing person or one with chronic indigestion has a correspondingly low resistance.

A wise diet, combined with proper exercise, go a long way toward health building, and with this idea in mind only can we do our very best to gain a foothold upon the ladder of health.

From two and one-half to three quarts of liquid are necessary every twenty-four hours to keep the blood stream of a desired consistency, as well as to help the body remove the waste from food that has been digested and the waste from worn-out tissues. Failure to provide sufficient water for this work will produce premature old age, constipation and kindred ills, including an over-rich and sluggish blood stream.

The growth and development of the body depends upon the protein and carbo-hydrates, vitamins and fat, constituents of the food we eat. So if we are under thirty, unless there are serious organic disturbances, we may eat meats, fish, eggs, cheese and the vegetable legumes in sufficient amounts to satisfy our appetites, unless we are sedentary workers.

After thirty-five, unless one is very active and is engaged in hard, laborious work, eat meat or its equivalent once a day, while above fifty years of age only eat meat three or four times each week. Utilize the vegetable proteins, eggs and cheese in place of meat.

Often one meets a housewife who has the mistaken idea that if she uses a variety of foods it becomes

expensive. For this reason she gets into a rut with a menu of just bread, meat and potatoes. This is surely wrong. Not only does this style cost more money, but it is also costly from the dietetic standpoint. The family that has a diet of bread, meat and potatoes usually expends considerable money for drugs to overcome constipation, uric acid and other intestinal complications.—*Ex.*

WORRY A SOURCE OF INDIGESTION.

Worry is a baneful curse and source of untold evils. It seams the face with lines and furrows and has a most depressing effect upon that hypersensitive organ, the stomach, which at such times becomes a most unwilling and laggard servant. Indeed, it is safe to say that unless encouraged by a cheerful temper and bright, or, at least hopeful thoughts, the stomach will play truant or sulk, and do no work which it can shirk. The physiological explanation of this is the close alliance of the great sympathetic nerves, which are worse than the telegraph for carrying bad news; the worry and anxiety which depress the brain produce simultaneously a semi-paralysis of the nerves of the stomach, gastric juices will not flow, and presto! there is indigestion. One sign of mental health is serenity of temper and a self-control that enables us to bear with equanimity and unruffled the petty trials and jars of life, especially those arising from contact with scolding, irascible, irritating folks. It is well to remember at such times that these unfortunates are their own worst enemies, and a cultivation of the art of not hearing will help us very much. It is a very use-

ful art all through life and well worth some trouble to acquire.—*Selected.*

A HELP IN TAKING OIL.

BY A. E. STURDIVANT.

The taking of castor-oil by grown-ups is enough of an ordeal, but it is much more so for the kiddies. Many people make use of orange-juice or other fruit juices, but did it ever occur to you to take a generous bite of milk chocolate after swallowing a spoonful of oil? You will have but little or no trouble in getting the children to take oil when they know that a square of their favorite food candy will be forthcoming immediately after.

A druggist friend states that there is nothing that will so effectually remove the feel and taste of oil as chocolate. Try it when necessary, and see how well it works.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF VEGETABLES.

Tomatoes rouse torpid livers.

Onions are a tonic for the nerves.

Asparagus is efficacious in kidney ailments.

Dandelions purify the blood and tone up the system.

Water-cress is a "good all round" brace up for the system.

Ordinary lima beans, some one has said, are good to allay thirst.

Spinach has medicinal properties equal to all blue pills ever made.

Potatoes should be eschewed by those who have a horror of getting fat.

Lettuce has a soothing, quieting effect upon the nerves and is a remedy for insomnia.

DANGEROUS WELLS AND SPRINGS.

It is indeed a modest property owner who will not boast of his well. The coolness, clearness and general excellence of their water supply is a favorite topic of conversation with thousands of people.

When investigations are made by sanitary experts, the water of many of these wells and springs has time and again shown pollution, which means that they are positively dangerous for human consumption. Unfortunately, water may appear clear and be agreeable in taste, when it contains sewage organisms which may cause typhoid fever or dysentery, when taken into the system. Much of our rural typhoid is due to polluted wells and springs.

No well should be located near a cesspool, privy or barnyard where the drainage from these places can reach, directly or indirectly, by seepage through the water-bearing strata. In a limestone country there is particular danger of sewage or animal wastes, which find their way through fissures in the rock, and may reappear many miles away in some subterranean stream which serves as a water supply.

Open wells are particularly liable to pollution, and all wells should be carefully walled and covered, to prevent surface and direct drainage from contaminating them. The close proximity of possible sources of pollution should be sufficient to place any well or spring under suspicion.

Unfortunately, many property owners who strive to keep their houses and grounds in a clean, sanitary condition, overlook this vital factor.

The cost of a water-tight stone or cement covering which will deflect drainage from the well, or the

sinking of a new well in a safe locality, is vastly more economical than a single case of typhoid fever. —“*Little Talks on Health and Hygiene*,” by Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., LL. D., Commissioner of Health.

RULES FOR DEALING WITH THE FLY NUISANCE.

Keep the flies away from the sick, especially those ill with contagious diseases. Kill every fly that strays into the sick room. His body is covered with disease germs.

Do not allow decaying material of any sort to accumulate on or near your premises.

All refuse which tends in any way to fermentation, such as bedding straw, paper waste, and vegetable matter, should be disposed of or covered with lime or kerosene oil.

Screen all food, whether in the house or exposed for sale.

Keep all receptacles for garbage carefully covered and the cans cleaned or sprinkled with oil or lime.

Keep all stable manure in vault or pit, screened or sprinkled with lime, oil or other cheap preparations, such as are sold by a number of reliable manufacturers.

See that your sewage system is in good order; that it does not leak, is up to date and not exposed to flies.

Pour kerosene into the drains.

Burn or bury all table refuse.

Screen all windows and doors, especially in the kitchen and dining room.

If you see flies, you may be sure that their breeding place is in nearby filth. It may be behind the door, under the table or in the cuspidor.

If there is no dirt and filth there will be no flies.

If there is a nuisance in the neighborhood write at once to the health department.

CALENDAR FOR 1924

January.							April.							July.							October.							
S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	
...	...	1	2	3	4	5	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
27	28	29	30	31	...	...	27	28	29	30	...	...	...	27	28	29	30	31	...	...	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
...	
February.							May.							August.							November.							
S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
24	25	26	27	28	29	...	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
March.							June.							September.							December.							
S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	...	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	...	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	...	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	28	29	30	28	29	30	31
30	31

Forms of Bequests and Devises for the Benevolent Societies of the Evangelical Association.

I. For the Missionary Society.

BEQUEST—(Personal Estate). I give and bequeath to "The Missionary Society of the Evangelical Association of North America," a corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio, and located at Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, the sum ofdollars, to be applied according to the constitution of said society, and the receipt of the Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

DEVISE—(Real Estate). I give and devise to "The Missionary Society of the Evangelical Association of North America," a corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio, and located at Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, the following lands and premises, that is to say:

to have and to hold or dispose of the same with the appurtenances to the said Society, its successors, and assigns forever.

II. For the Ebenezer Orphan Asylum.

BEQUEST—(Personal Estate). I give and bequeath to "The Ebenezer Orphan Asylum of the Evangelical Association of North America," a corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio, and located at Flat Rock, Seneca Co., Ohio, the sum ofdollars, to be applied according to the constitution of said Asylum, and the receipt of the Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

DEVISE—(Real Estate). I give and devise to "The Ebenezer Orphan Asylum of the Evangelical Association of North America," a corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio, and located at Flat Rock, Seneca Co., Ohio, the following lands and premises, that is to say:

to have and to hold or dispose of the same with the appurtenances to the said Society, its successors, and assigns forever.

III. For the Charitable Society.

I give and bequeath to "The Charitable Society of the Evangelical Association of North America," located at Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, the sum ofdollars, to be applied according to the constitution of said society, and for which the receipt of the Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge.

IV. For the Sunday-School and Tract Union.

I give and bequeath to "The Sunday-School and Tract-Union of the Evangelical Association of North America," located at Cleveland, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, the sum ofdollars, to be applied according to the constitution of said society, and for which the receipt of the Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge.

N. B. Frequent and large bequests to the cause of the Lord and for the salvation of man are very desirable and much needed, and will doubtless confer abundant blessings upon both testator and heirs. "Honor the Lord with thy substance." In making a will, all errors in its form should be carefully avoided, for they frequently give cause for contention and litigation, whereby the good intention of the testator is often frustrated. The writer of a will should therefore be a person well informed in law. A bequest for benevolent purposes ought to be made in good time, as in some States such a will is not valid if not made at least thirty days before the decease of the testator.

PARTIAL SUMMARY, STATISTICS OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION,

1922

Statistics of the Evangelical Association in the United States and Canada only, 1922. Part Summary.	CONFERENCES																									
	Local Preachers	Converts	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	Gain this Year	Loss this Year	Present Membership	Congregations	Sunday Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars	Home Department	Cradle Roll	Total Enrollment	Scholars Received Into Church	Senior Alliances	Members	Intermediate Members	Junior Members	Woman's Missionary Auxiliaries	Members	Circle Members	Message Bearers	Little Heralds	Catechumens	
Atlantic	29	6	197	10	432	409	289	3364	24	24	472	3771	516	579	5338	159	22	925	184	409	21	957	162	81	19	279
California	19	23	169	14	50	294	144	1830	19	19	275	2182	229	327	3013	132	15	571	38	144	17	484	77	136	165	76
Canada	70	15	379	87	713	670	713	9937	120	128	1478	10221	670	1005	12317	333	51	1650	56	676	10	440	---	---	---	938
Colorado	20	11	221	73	519	627	210	1381	39	20	264	1704	105	273	2346	226	17	537	---	---	121	14	376	27	163	---
Dakota, N.	28	4	269	36	211	220	264	2543	72	75	590	4222	54	392	5258	95	17	453	54	29	375	70	106	56	162	
Dakota, S.	23	3	179	30	70	199	170	1905	45	36	417	2705	37	220	3379	67	21	519	33	22	13	222	62	167	48	
East Pa.	77	28	1315	108	430	908	813	9704	112	102	1514	11817	1199	1116	15709	503	67	2773	43	747	42	1818	265	560	368	
Erie	48	5	676	38	375	590	316	5598	44	44	716	6403	685	707	8988	387	35	1250	142	460	37	1509	148	432	131	
Illinois	78	33	1882	312	259	1737	1332	14535	131	133	2295	17293	983	1738	2309	1301	79	2859	131	633	48	1945	405	347	190	
Indiana	94	42	1581	255	489	1444	1246	11424	149	147	2027	17652	714	1092	12554	656	69	2406	258	362	69	1984	238	609	448	
Iowa	68	7	542	104	176	582	400	5953	69	68	859	6669	350	889	8767	387	42	1212	45	269	43	1255	195	491	461	
Kansas	76	19	859	209	196	804	599	7983	89	88	1244	9725	493	1252	12545	780	82	3161	290	795	39	1243	338	284	141	
Michigan	94	42	1581	255	489	1444	1246	11424	149	147	2027	17652	714	1092	12554	656	69	2406	258	362	69	1984	238	609	448	
Minnesota	70	11	454	13	308	816	685	7818	108	97	1279	8504	311	791	10835	285	49	1675	41	366	28	572	182	89	45	
Nebraska	41	8	292	45	173	427	243	3221	53	51	603	4264	252	500	5643	203	33	986	51	51	34	800	65	143	47	
New England	19	5	138	6	26	82	74	828	14	16	161	970	440	231	1802	44	9	244	---	---	156	14	383	52	186	
New York	36	9	310	47	211	425	351	5224	49	46	464	4674	586	553	6364	175	32	960	52	409	29	954	96	124		
*Ohio	67	13	1805	315	431	1494	12658	103	101	1609	16763	1025	2093	20353	1107	22	2145	114	528	72	2644	824	1132	889		
Oregon	25	11	197	54	40	230	261	1950	30	28	340	2269	144	389	3079	122	22	653	75	40	18	511	77	153		
*Pittsburgh	16	9	490	55	104	285	190	2067	52	48	396	2886	121	362	3865	95	15	420	---	---	10	15	298	14		
*Texas	13	4	160	18	36	154	82	853	14	15	172	1604	90	148	1993	90	9	231	8	86	8	20	18	---		
Washington	16	10	33	7	24	95	103	896	16	17	164	1129	37	74	1401	33	11	337	---	---	43	20	14	40		
Wisconsin	101	19	1270	55	665	1287	1048	15069	188	172	1953	14363	1282	1534	19132	538	73	3000	20	641	68	3034	191	244		
Total	1120	307	13956	1938	5534	14477	11537	135568	1604	1551	20306	162397	11139	18353	211925	7967	881	31142	1627	7445	714	23592	3343	6001	3787	
																									6223	

*Report 1921.

E. M. SPRENG, Statistician.

PARTIAL SUMMARY, STATISTICS OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION, 1922—Continued.

Statistics, Evangelical Association in the United States and Canada, only. 1922. Part Summary.	Receipts Episcopal Fund	Receipts Presiding Bldrs	Total Pastors' Salaries	Total Contributions	Total used for Sunday School Expenses	Receipts General Budget	General Benevolences	Receipts Forward Movement	Total for Missions	Average per Member	Churches	Estimated Value	Parsonages	Estimated Value	Other Property	Total Value	Indebtedness	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			\$		\$		\$		
Atlantic	539	300	35585	12940	6384	6607	2114	13556	24900	48 70	24	476300	22	111000	19000	611500	185450	
California	253	725	42935	8018	4160	6607	2114	13556	12597	66 33	18	241000	17	111000	71350	423350	62471	
Canada	1089	1540	34953	48590	10530	4090	24218	26019	24218	21 61	113	583339	55	158400	26800	530639	61153	
Colorado	18	1349	23398	3508	2507	1015	524	1815	25704	30 60	12	89500	12	46250	-----	135650	5500	
Dakota, N.	337	1815	31302	3518	3320	-----	-----	1717	10599	73 151	67	261206	27	85500	775	394975	37247	
Dakota, S.	337	2679	23869	3478	1930	-----	-----	3041	7411	59 199	39	170600	19	95000	6400	263500	10225	
East Pa.	1275	4389	86367	33295	20155	-----	5968	17764	12319	21940	30 63	446725	54	187957	8985	514577	51141	
Etie	952	2200	57973	326053	15003	6862	-----	17764	12319	18968	25 44	568580	53	126340	3425	729609	99081	
Illinois	1332	4576	91886	24138	17951	-----	8063	28169	32749	31 22	79	774000	61	182400	4850	991725	27191	
Indiana	2539	6753	114845	56083	27956	8974	4860	35591	38354	36 45	134	1114000	73	187350	24150	1325500	95748	
Iowa	866	5687	67069	13170	7172	5928	3035	20774	22387	168979	23 28	69	470634	50	169940	162525	35664	
Kansas	1116	5599	83393	15267	11126	7947	4117	29333	34338	28 38	69	470634	50	169940	162525	35664		
Michigan	-----	8793	114932	37648	22281	7620	3999	24436	27979	70 312	38	1186238	79	279261	71871	1581169	39602	
Minnesota	1150	5946	106921	12935	8198	-----	3950	18714	22035	32 09	105	583745	79	183400	12170	792215	30592	
Newbraska	555	3740	46698	6939	4170	2409	1281	56716	21453	140 904	34 54	130000	4	177850	12110	792215	23051	
New England	132	576	18054	9035	1959	539	281	3128	40929	38 57	12	118181	4	15000	4997	121178	53446	
New York	742	2836	52488	15169	8218	4330	2173	15016	13681	46 1566	31 37	49	582257	55	234200	28277	187890	
*Ohio	1495	5982	85080	37223	21659	15600	5403	40490	36225	32 1201	25 79	107	986100	55	234200	28277	187890	
Oregon	4467	3060	28344	4667	3046	-----	4682	4597	1374	51219	25 86	29	127100	19	44875	1725	583	
*Pittsburgh	317	1409	28344	3997	3000	1389	766	1988	4468	32205	15 93	52	122150	11	27500	5550	155000	7383
*Pittsburgh	240	1011	12344	14907	1960	-----	360	1973	2520	28572	37 10	15	55913	9	19400	8000	83313	20426
*Texas	100	490	14807	1960	1960	-----	360	1973	2520	28572	37 10	15	55913	9	19400	8000	83313	20426
Washington	119	992	15358	1993	1993	-----	391	2720	2967	34789	38 18	20	83100	17	41500	6500	123700	21490
Wisconsin	2199	9752	121464	27973	19514	-----	22069	42990	44677	490085	26 44	199	1167890	89	372700	60613	1601113	25821
Total	17336	75576	3200920	402627	323901	86560	30779	363362	423968	398141	751 44	1586	11029122	863	296293	487293	14411367	1502297

***Reports, 1921.**

GENERAL CONFERENCE OFFICERS.

Bishops—S. C. Breyfogel, S. P. Spreng, G. Heinmiller, L. H. Seager.

Superannuated Bishop—Thomas Bowman.

Publishers—C. Hauser, Agent American Publishing House.

R. Kuecklich, Agent European Publishing House.
Editors—E. G. Frye, Editor of *The Evangelical Messenger*.

T. C. Meckel, Editor of *Der Christliche Botschafter*.

W. C. Hallwachs, Editor of *The Evangelical Herald* and the English Sunday-school Literature.

Chr. Staebler, Editor of *Das Evangelische Magazin* and the German Sunday-school Literature.

Max Richter, Editor of *Der Evangelische Botschafter*, *Der Evangelische Kinderfreund*, etc.

Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Missionary Society—Geo. E. Epp.

Field Secretary of the Missionary Society—B. R. Wiener.

Superintendent of the Ebenezer Orphan Home—F. W. Huebner, Flat Rock, Ohio.

General Secretary of the Young People's Alliance and Sunday-school—E. W. Praetorius.

OTHER CHURCH OFFICERS.

Assistant Editors—C. A. Hirschman, *Evangelical Messenger*; G. Berstecher, *Christliche Botschafter*; G. L. Schaller, *Evangelical Herald* and English Sunday-school Literature.

Superintendent of Ebenezer Old People's Home—P. C. Braunschweig, Ebenezer, N. Y.

Superintendent of Western Old People's Home—W. C. Lang, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Treasurer of Ebenezer Orphan Home—C. Hauser, Cleveland, Ohio.

Superintendent of Missions in Japan—S. J. Umbreit.

BOARDS AND SOCIETIES.

Board of Publication and Church Extension—Bishops S. C. Breyfogel, S. P. Spreng, G. Heinmiller, L. H. Seager, Bishop Thomas Bowman advisory, and the Revs. T. L. Wentz, J. P. Hauch, J. R. Niergarth, E. M. Spreng, W. C. Lang, H. E. Erffmeyer, J. Scherbacher, H. Plantikow; Laymen—H. E. Bohner, J. C. Breithaupt, C. R. Rall, E. C. George, W. C. Nuhn, J. E. Messerschmidt, E. F. Schaefer, J. C. Luckel.

Executive Committee of the Board of Publication—S. C. Breyfogel, S. P. Spreng, G. Heinmiller, L. H. Seager.

Missionary Society—President, T. C. Meckel; Vice-Presidents—The Bishops; Executive Secretary—Treasurer, Geo. E. Epp; Field Secretary, B. R. Wiener.

Executive Committee of the Missionary Society—The Officers, Bishop Thomas Bowman, advisory, C. Hauser, E. G. Frye, W. C. Hallwachs, Mrs. E. M. Spreng, Mrs. W. L. Naumann, Edwin Heina, A. M. Doll.

Woman's Missionary Society—President, Mrs. E. M. Spreng, Cleveland, O.; Vice-President, Mrs. W. C. Lang, Cedar Falls, Ia.; Recording Secretary, Miss Ethel Spreng, Naperville, Ill.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. L. Naumann, Cleveland, O.; Treasurer, Miss Ella Horn, Cleveland, Ohio; Secretary of Young Woman's Work, Mrs. L. H. Seager, Naperville, Ill.; Secretary Message Bearers, Mrs. J. H. Niebaum, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Secretary Little Heralds, Mrs. M. F. Gabel, Holton, Kansas; Secretary Literature Department, Miss Lida Imhof, Cleveland, Ohio; Editor *Missionary Messenger*, Mrs. S. J. Gamertsfelder, Naperville, Ill.

The Evangelical Bible Society—The Board of Publication Managers—C. Hauser, Treasurer.

Officers of the Young People's Alliance—Rev. W. C. Hallwachs, President; Rev. J. S. Stamm, Vice-President; Rev. E. W. Praetorius, General Secretary; R. E. Smith, Recording Sec-

retary, Buffalo, N. Y.; Chas. J. Theuer, Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Geo. E. Epp, Missionary Secretary; Mrs. J. F. Winter, Junior Superintendent, Detroit, Mich.

Board of Control of Young People's Alliance—The Officers and A. L. Breithaupt, G. L. Schaller, E. S. Faust, W. W. Haller.

Officers of the S. S. and Tract Union—President, Chr. Staebler; Vice-President, W. C. Hallwachs; Secretary, E. W. Praetorius; Treas., C. Hauser.

Ebenezer Orphan Home—F. W. Huebner, Superintendent, Flat Rock, Ohio. Trustees—Ministers: Bishop G. Heinmiller, J. H. Evans, W. H. Bucks, D. L. Caldwell, G. Berstecher, C. Staebler, C. Hauser, W. L. Naumann; Laymen: Edwin Heina, I. Y. Moyer, C. Schauss, Isaac Honecker, H. E. Kiess.

Ebenezer Old People's Home—P. C. Braunschweig, Superintendent, Ebenezer, N. Y. Trustees—Ministers: Bishop Thomas Bowman, W. H. Stauffer, W. H. Watson, P. C. Braunschweig, C. D. Dreher; Laymen: E. C. George, J. H. Holtzmann, E. F. Kimmel, M. J. Schabacker.

Western Old People's Home—Rev. A. L. Hauser, Superintendent, Cedar Falls, Iowa. Trustees—Ministers: Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, H. J. Faust, J. E. Klein, H. Sohl, C. A. Bremer; Laymen: H. C. Schneider, W. C. Nuhn, M. G. Erffmeyer, J. O. Mitzlaff.

Deaconess Home and Training School—Rev. J. H. Bauernfeind, Superintendent, Chicago, Ill. Directors—Ministers: Bishops S. P. Spreng and L. H. Seager, F. F. Jordan, A. A. Krug, H. Plantikow, J. G. Schwab, C. C. Staffeld, S. H. Baumgartner, W. C. Lang; Laymen: W. J. Miller, H. O. Wadewitz, Mrs. Wm. Grote, Mrs. J. J. Arnold, Mrs. E. Dietrich, Mrs. C. L. Hartman.

Sunday-school Board—President, Chr. Staebler; Vice-President, Bishop L. H. Seager; Recording Secretary, A. L. Breithaupt; Treasurer, Rev. C. Hauser; other Board members, Rev. W. C. Hallwachs, Rev. W. G. Raddatz, C. R. Rall, M. F. Gabel, R. E. Smith, H. A. Nater.

Commission on Evangelism—Ministers: Two Bishops, T. C. Meckel, E. G. Frye, C. Staebler, W. C. Hallwachs, E. W. Praetorius, B. R. Wiener, G. B. Kimmel, D. L. Caldwell, F. C. Berger; Laymen: Isaac Honecker, A. L. Breithaupt, Mrs. E. M. Spreng, W. J. Miller, D. L. Speicher, E. M. Ray.

Commission on Federation and Church Union—Ministers: Bishops S. C. Breyfogel, S. P. Spreng, G. Heinmiller, L. H. Seager and Thos. Bowman, T. C. Meckel, C. Hauser, E. G. Frye, F. C. Berger, S. H. Baumgartner, J. G. Schwab, M. Schoenleben, C. F. Erffmeyer, L. W. Bock, R. C. Miller, H. E. Erffmeyer, J. P. Hauch, J. G. Litt; Laymen: Wm. Grote, John J. Arnold, L. D. Krause, J. C. Breithaupt, C. F. Alstadt, C. R. Rall, M. J. Schabacker, J. C. Luckel.

Appellate Court—J. G. Schwab, J. O. Mosier, M. L. Wing, H. Sohl, G. F. Kiekhoefer, J. M. Nyce, G. J. Kirn, W. J. Merle, E. M. Spreng, A. Solt, G. D. Domm, W. C. Lang, A. Kreckler, C. Philipbar, D. Swart. Alternates: E. Nolte, G. Berstecher, H. Fuessner, T. L. Wentz, G. Schwartz.

Officers of Superannuation Fund—E. F. Kimmel, President; F. W. Ramsey, Vice-President; Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, General Secretary; Bishop G. Heinmiller, Recording Secretary. Rev. J. R. Niergarth, Treasurer, 1903 Woodland Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Board of Trustees of the Superannuation Fund—S. C. Breyfogel, C. R. Rall, A. M. Doll, J. W. Klein, R. C. Miller, John Auderheide, W. L. Bollman, William Nittinger, Martin J. Schabacker, J. L. Stauffer, Luke Fisher, G. Heinmiller, T. C. Meckel, J. R. Niergarth, E. F. Kimmel, J. C. Breithaupt, F. W. Ramsey, George Schwartz, Edwin Heina, H. Plantikow, C. F. Alstadt.

The Forward Movement—Headquarters, 1903 Woodland Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Bishop L. H. Seager, Chairman Central Committee; Mr. F. W. Ramsey, Chairman Executive Committee; Rev. J. W. Heininger, Executive Secretary; Mr. Edwin Heina, Treasurer, Executive Committee; F. W. Ramsey, Chairman; L. H. Seager, S. C. Breyfogel, S. P. Spreng, G. Heinmiller, J. W. Heininger, Secretary; Edwin Heina, Treasurer; H. E. Bohner, E. G. Frye, W. C. Hallwachs, C. Hauser, J. P. Hauch, T. C. Meckel, J. R. Niergarth, E. W. Praetorius, D. L. Speicher, B. R. Wiener.

Periodicals of the Evangelical Association.

C. HAUSER, Publisher, Cleveland, O.

For prices on the following Periodicals write the Publisher.

THE EVANGELICAL MESSENGER.

A weekly religious family journal, earnest in its advocacy of the right, and one of the purest and best papers in the land. It was first published in January, 1848, as a semi-monthly, but is now a weekly.

THE EVANGELICAL HERALD.

Organ of the Young People's Alliance of the Evangelical Association. Issued weekly. Well illustrated.

THE MISSIONARY MESSENGER.

A monthly publication of sixteen quarto pages. The Missionary Messenger is devoted to the interests and promotion of our mission cause and to missionary news generally. It should be read by all lovers of the Christian mission.

THE EVANGELICAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER.

This is a monthly magazine of 48 pages, devoted to the Sunday-school. It contains notes, reflections and illustrations on the International Lessons, besides much other useful matter for Sunday-school workers. It has already won thousands of warm friends. It should be in the hands of every Sunday-school officer and teacher in the Church.

THE SENIOR EVANGELICAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL QUARTERLY.

The Lesson Leaf is also issued as a Quarterly. The Leaves for each quarter, together with other useful matter relating to the lessons, are neatly bound and put into a cover.

THE INTERMEDIATE EVANGELICAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL QUARTERLY.

For intermediate classes. Finely illustrated.

HOME DEPARTMENT EVANGELICAL QUARTERLY.

Covers exactly the same ground as the Adult Quarterly with the addition of 8 pages of helpful editorial matter suited to this class of students. It can be made a power for good in every community.

THE EVANGELICAL ADULT BIBLE CLASS QUARTERLY.

This is the latest addition to our Lesson Helps. It contains forty-eight pages, printed on good paper, giving three pages to a lesson. One very valuable feature of this Quarterly is its illustrated write-ups of schools and classes which are attracting special attention because of their success. It sincerely aims to meet the needs of the organized class.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL MESSENGER.

An illustrated juvenile paper, which has reached its fifty-second volume and is highly prized by all its readers. It is just the thing for the young folks, both at home and in the Sunday-school.

BEGINNERS' BIBLE STORIES.

PRIMARY BIBLE LESSONS.

The Lesson Picture Roll and the Evangelical Lesson Cards, English or German, follow the International Lessons. Schools using the Departmental Graded Lessons can procure through us:

THE BEGINNERS' PICTURE ROLL OR THE PRIMARY PICTURE ROLL.

No Lesson Cards are published for the Departmental Graded Lessons since the picture on the Bible Stories harmonizes with the picture on the Roll.

We can also furnish for the teacher of the Departmental Graded Lessons:

THE BEGINNERS' TEACHERS' QUARTERLY OR THE PRIMARY TEACHERS' QUARTERLY.

THE EVANGELICAL LESSON LEAF.

This contains the International Bible Lesson, with connecting history, explanations and questions. This is a valuable help to both teachers and scholars.

GERMAN PUBLICATIONS.

DER CHRISTLICHE BOTSCHAFTER.

The German Church organ of the Evangelical Association is published weekly. The Botschafter commenced its career in January, 1836, as a small monthly paper. Since then it has been enlarged and is today the oldest, largest, cheapest and best religious German newspaper extant.

DAS EVANGELISCHE MAGAZIN.

This is a beautifully illustrated monthly magazine, designed to entertain and instruct in the family circle, and devoted to the interests of the Sunday-school and Sunday-school workers. It contains a clear exposition of practical hints and illustrations on the uniform Sunday-school lessons. In regard to its contents, the wants and tastes of the riper youth are especially consulted. It enjoys a constantly increasing circle of readers, and is an especial favorite of all those who are friends of a literature that is healthy and sound, and at the same time entertaining.

*DER EVANGELISCHE MISSIONSBOTE.*

Published monthly in the interest of the missionary cause, containing 16 pages. Illustrated. T. C. Meckel, Editor.

*DER CHRISTLICHE KINDERFREUND.*

A German Sunday-school paper, well illustrated. It was commenced in June, 1856, with 5,000 subscribers, and its circulation has steadily increased since. It is highly valued by its many readers on account of its excellent reading matter and pictures.

*EVANGELISCHES S. S. VIERTELJAHRSHFT
FÜR BIBELKLASSEN.*

The Lektionsblatt is also issued as a Quarterly. The leaves for each quarter, together with other useful matter relating to the lessons, are neatly bound and put into a cover.

*HEIM-DEPARTEMENT VIERTELJAHRSHFT.**EVANGELISCHES LEKTIONSBLATT.*

This Lesson Leaf contains the series of International Sunday-school Lessons, with Golden Text, Topic, Questions and Practical Applications.

The Orphan Home of the Ev. Association

The Orphan Home of the Evangelical Association is located at Flat Rock, O., and is under the control and supervision of Rev. F. W. Huebner. Poor orphans of both sexes from two to twelve years of age are received, and can remain in the Home up to the age of 16 years. A good school, etc., are connected with the home. For further information apply to Rev. F. W. Huebner, Flat Rock, Ohio.

The New Evangelical Hymnal

No Evangelical Home should be without one of these new hymnals.

A STYLE TO MEET EVERY POCKETBOOK.

No. 4.	Full cloth, stiff cover	-----	\$1.50
No. 3.	"Cowide," flexible cover	-----	2.50
No. 5.	Full Morocco, flexible binding	-----	5.00
No. 6.	Full Morocco, flexible binding gilt edges	-----	6.00

INDIA RICE PAPER EDITION.

No. 2.	Leather-style, flexible binding, gilt edges	-----	\$5.00
No. 1.	Full Morocco, flexible binding, gilt edges	-----	7.50

Prices on Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 include a carrying case. Extra case for Nos. 3 25 cents.

Postage is extra on all books.

Imprint of name in gold 35 cents extra.

C. HAUSER, Publisher, Cleveland, O.

HYMN BOOK OF THE Evangelical Association.

(Former Edition)

REDUCED PRICES, NEW NUMBERS.

All orders will be filled according to this new price list. Order by these numbers. Postage extra.

SMALL EDITION, WORDS ONLY.

No. 30.	Cloth Embossed	-----	\$0.50
No. 32.	Black Leather, Gilt Edges	-----	.50
No. 33.	French Morocco, Gilt Edges	-----	.80
No. 34.	Turkey Morocco, Full Gilt	-----	1.00

LARGE EDITION, WORDS ONLY.

No. 41.	Black Leather, Embossed	-----	\$0.40
No. 42.	Black Leather, Gilt Edges	-----	.60

LARGE EDITION, WORDS ONLY, SPECIAL BINDINGS.

No. 43.	French Morocco, Gilt Edges	-----	\$0.80
No. 44.	Turkey Morocco, Limp, Gilt Edges	-----	.90

MUSIC EDITION.

No. 54.	Black Leather, Embossed, Gilt Edges	-----	\$0.90
---------	-------------------------------------	-------	--------

MUSIC EDITION, SPECIAL BINDINGS.

No. 55.	French Morocco, Gilt Edges	-----	\$1.25
No. 56.	French Morocco, Gilt Edges, Limp	-----	1.25

¶ Name in fine gilt letters, 35 cents. Any other lettering at 35 cents a line net, not to exceed 15 letters to the line.

C HAUSER, Publisher, Cleveland, O.

Lemke's Family Medicines

in use for 50 years

We wish to call your attention to our well-known LEMKE'S FAMILY MEDICINES with the assurance that they are the best and most useful preparations of which we know, for the relief of such diseases which they are recommended for. They are compounded in a strict medicinal, scientific and conscientious manner and were thoroughly tested in the treatment of a great many severe cases. LEMKE'S medicines have won a good reputation in the past years in the treatment of allaying pain and suffering and it is our aim and hope that they will do more in the future. They are well worthy to be kept in every family. A few of our preparations are

1. Lemke's Sarsaparilla Compound-Blood and Nerve Tonic.

A very useful preparation as a system strengthening and purifying tonic. It possesses medicinal power for invigorating the system, especially for that weak, tired and worn out feeling that accompanies lassitude and general debility. If you need something to assist nature to make you feel better, revive your jaded, worn out sense of feeling, tone up your weakened system and nerves, send for this sarsaparilla as this is just what you need. Price, \$1.40 a bottle.

2. Lemke's Golden Electric Liniment.

is for the relief of pains caused by muscular rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, backache, sore, stiff, swollen muscles or joints, sprains, bruises, frozen limbs, colic, cramps, etc., of man or beast. We modestly ask everyone who is in need of a good liniment to try a bottle of this powerful liniment and be convinced of its merits. 70c and \$1.40 a bottle.

3. Lemke's St. Johannis Drops.

are for the relief of pain in the stomach and bowels, what is commonly called stomachache and for attacks of colic, cramps, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc. This is a valuable and tested medicine. In thousands of cases these drops have done wonders in relieving pain and sickness. In many cases saved lives. This is a medicine for ailments which come on suddenly and require prompt attention, so order it now and be prepared so when sickness of this nature comes you have something to check it with. 35c and 70c a bottle.

4. Lemke's Anti-Bilious Blood and Catarrh Powder

is useful in the treatment of sour and sick stomach, dizziness, bloated and distressed feeling in the stomach and bowels. It is unsurpassed for costiveness and bilious fever. It has been used successfully for oppression of the chest, catarrh in the head and stomach, effects of dyspepsia or indigestion. Is handy to give to children for fever or colds as it does not taste bad. 35c and 70c a bottle.

5. Lemke's Laxative Herb Tea

is a good laxative, is for many ailments which are caused by inactive bowels or liver. Nothing harmful in it. Write for free sample. 35c and 70c a box.

6. Lemke's Herb Pectoral (or Lung Balsam).

For coughs, colds, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, etc. No opiates in it. Has been used with success for many years. 35c, 70c, and \$1.40 a bottle.

Ask your druggist for any of our remedies. If he should not have any on hand, he will order for you, if not, write direct to

DR. H. C. LEMKE MEDICINE CO.,

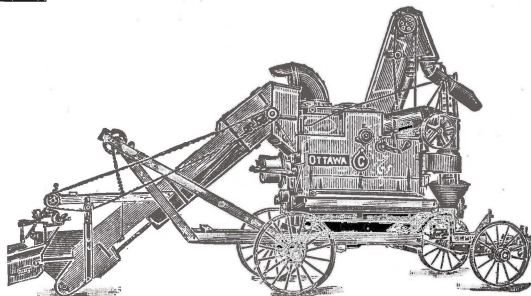
1307 S. Western Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

Members of the Evangelical Association. We want good agents to sell our remedies.

Established in 1871.

Ottawa Cylinder Corn Shellers

The OTTAWA gets all the corn no matter how soft, dirty or rotten.



We also manufacture the Ottawa "F" All Steel Cylinder Sheller which can be operated with a 10-horse gas engine.

WRITE FOR CATALOG. — DEPT. A.

KING & HAMILTON CO., Ottawa, Illinois

Branch Houses:

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

The Publishing House of the Evangelical Association

C. HAUSER, Publisher

1903 Woodland Ave.

Cleveland, Ohio

is in a position to
furnish all necessary supplies for the *Church, Sunday School*
and *Choir* as well as to fill orders for *Bibles* and *Testaments*
of all makes, *Religious* and *Story Books, Communion Ware,*
Fountain Pens, Pennants, Banners, etc.

Correspondence solicited, inquiries gladly answered and
quotations given.

ASK FOR CATALOGUE

Ev. 289.9358 E91(Eng1) 1923

Evangelical Association

Christian Family Almanac



